

**WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:**  
Temp. 50-52 (10-11). Tomorrow: cloudy.  
Temp. 48-54 (9-11). LONDON: Partly  
Temp. 50-57 (10-11). Tomorrow: similar.  
Temp. 50-58 (10-11). CHANDEL:  
Temp. 45-50 (7-11). NEW  
Temp. 45-50 (7-11). NEW  
Temp. 45-50 (7-11). NEW  
Temp. 45-50 (7-11). NEW

Austria	..... 50 F.	Lebanon	..... 50 F.
Belgium	..... 48 F.	Luxembourg	..... 48 F.
Denmark	..... 48 F.	Norway	..... 48 F.
France	..... 48 F.	Netherlands	..... 48 F.
Germany	..... 48 F.	Portugal	..... 48 F.
Greece	..... 48 F.	Spain	..... 48 F.
Great Britain	..... 48 F.	Sweden	..... 48 F.
India	..... 48 F.	Switzerland	..... 48 F.
Iran	..... 48 F.	Turkey	..... 48 F.
Italy	..... 48 F.	U.S. Air Force	..... 48 F.
Japan	..... 48 F.	Yugoslavia	..... 48 F.



**PACKING UP**—Sgt. Maj. S. G. Cisneron putting down his rifle on a South Vietnamese flag after ceremonies in Saigon officially ending the U.S. Army Vietnam (USARV) presence there after almost eight years.

SAIGON, March 15 (AP)—The U.S. Army officially ended its role in Vietnam with a brief ceremony here today.

The end came with the raising of the yellow, red and blue colors of the U.S. Army Vietnam (USARV).

There were fewer than 5,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam when the ceremony was held.

The ceremony was held at the Tan Son Nhut Air Base, and a 20-man honor guard of U.S. soldiers outside, and a General's guard on the stage, but the band was borrowed from

## Brief Service Officially Ends U.S. Army Role in Vietnam

The last combat unit to serve in the war for the Army was the 3d Brigade of the 1st Cavalry Division, which left Vietnam on Aug. 11, 1972.

Maj. Gen. Morgan G. Roseborough, the last commanding general of USARV, said today that "by their ultimate sacrifice, those men of USARV who fell in battle have assured that peace with honor has been achieved" in South Vietnam.

"The cost in human sacrifice to the American fighting

units of the 173d Airborne Brigade landed at Saigon.

In 1969, one of Gen. Roseborough's predecessors commanded 27,400 of the 542,400 Americans then serving in Vietnam.

The end came today with the reading of General Order No. 54.

In conclusion, Gen. Roseborough said: "The United States Army Vietnam has performed all its assigned missions with professionalism and determination. It has accomplished its objective: support of United States and free world military forces in the Republic of Vietnam."

"Now the United States Army is going home."

## Meets Shultz, Hints at New Concessions

## Brandt Says U.S. Set to Help on Currency Crisis

by Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BRANDT, March 15.—Chancellor Helmut Brandt indicated today that the United States was prepared to make further concessions to the world currency crisis.

Addressing the West German Bundestag one day before the final round of international currency talks in Paris, Mr. Brandt described the chances for

a successful outcome as "not bad."

"On the basis of my confidential exchanges with President Nixon, I can say: the political leadership in Washington wants a settlement which takes into consideration the position of the others."

The chancellor did not elaborate, but his remarks were made as Secretary of the Treas-

ury George P. Shultz continued an intensive round of final preparations for the conference tomorrow, winding up his talks in Bonn and flying to Paris.

Mr. Brandt appeared to observers here to be indicating that the United States was prepared to come down from its earlier position that, having devalued the dollar a second time, it was up to the Europeans and other key

## U.S. to Sell Some Stockpiled Goods

WASHINGTON, March 15.—President Nixon said today that he has decided to sell some commodities from the nation's stockpiles in order to "drive down" the price of oil.

The President told a news conference he considered it would "safely" for the United States "very substantially reduce" the price of oil.

The decision, he said, was based on "national security" and on "anti-inflationary" grounds.

The President indicated that world situation had changed, therefore, the needs of the United States have changed. He said the administration sources at the end of the Vietnam war "a factor in the decision."

tion to permit further sales. The exact amounts likely to be sold of specific items were not made known.

The actual sales will be made by the General Services Administration, which has custody over the stockpiles.

It will be the first time the

government has engaged in extensive sales of stockpiled commodities specifically to hold down prices and thus check inflation. In recent years, there have been sales for a different purpose—to gain revenue for the government.

There will be a revenue gain.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## 74 Senators Back Measure On Soviet Trade and Exit Tax

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—Nearly three-fourths of the Senate joined today in sponsoring legislation designed to deny trade concessions to the Soviet Union unless it allows free emigration of its citizens.

## Bomb Threat At Parliament

LONDON, March 15 (AP).—Police searched Parliament today after a threat was received that the building would be blown up if 10 persons arrested last week were not freed.

A legislator immediately demanded tighter security precautions at the Palace of Westminster. He said few lawmakers carried identity cards and guards were unable to keep intruders out.

Two bombs exploded in London last Thursday.

They include some support by the United States for the dollar, plus restrictions on the outflow of dollars into a world market already overburdened with 80 billion so-called Eurodollars. In line with this, the Europeans are prepared to broaden their swap arrangements with the United States, which provide for rapid shifts of funds on an official level to counteract speculative movements.

One unofficial observer said the

## New U.S. Envoy Assures Mrs. Gandhi on Arms

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, March 15 (NYT).—The new U.S. ambassador to India, Daniel P. Moynihan, told Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today that the United States had taken a "conscious decision" not to supply any more lethal arms to countries on the Indian subcontinent.

Mr. Moynihan made his assurance as the Indian government reacted angrily to the U.S. decision to ease the embargo on the sale of military equipment to the subcontinent. Officials, deploring the move, said it would result in a flow of arms to Pakistan and spark renewed tensions on the subcontinent.

## Nixon Warns North Vietnam On Men, Arms Flow to South

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 15 (NYT).—President Nixon expressed grave concern today over North Vietnamese violations of the cease-fire agreement and warned that the United States would not tolerate them.

"I would only suggest that in the light of my actions over the last four years . . . North Vietnam should not lightly disregard such expressions of concern," the President said at a 45-minute news conference.

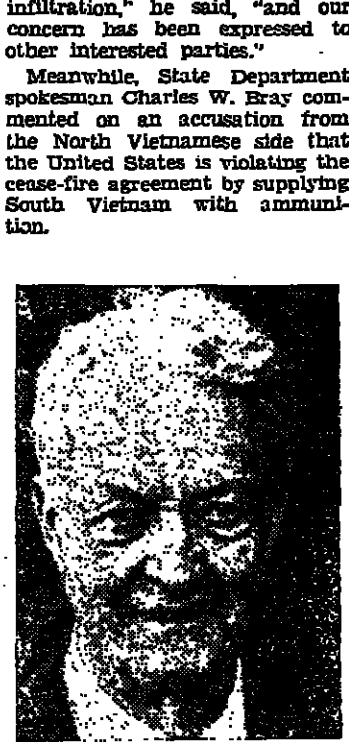
U.S. intelligence reports recently have said sizable numbers of North Vietnamese troops, armored vehicles and supplies have moved toward and, in some cases, into South Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon did not specify any further possible action the United States would contemplate. One possible move, however, could be a resumption of American bombing of North Vietnam, concerning trading on infiltration routes. The United States has kept its 400-plane strike force in Thailand relatively intact since the cease-fire.

Another possible reaction could be a suspension of the U.S. mine-sweeping operations in Haiphong Harbor, which had been sealed for nearly 10 months by American mines.

Under terms of the peace agreement, the United States has undertaken to clear Haiphong and other North Vietnamese harbors of the mines, which have prevented sea-borne supplies from entering North Vietnam.

Late last month, Hanoi delayed



David K. E. Bruce

infiltration," he said, "and our concern has been expressed to other interested parties."

Meanwhile, State Department spokesman Charles W. Bray commented on an accusation from the North Vietnamese side that the United States is violating the cease-fire agreement by supplying South Vietnam with ammunition.

A ship with ammunition is leaving on March 18 from a Japanese port for Da Nang, he said. He said it is carrying replacement on a piece-for-piece basis under Article 7 of the Paris agreement.

President Nixon also said he had received recommendations that he visit Europe, Latin America, Africa and Japan.

"How we will fit these trips in, I don't know," he said. But he added that he may make one trip in the early summer and another one in the fall. He did not say where he would go.

He indicated there was pressure for him to go to these other areas of the world because of his past concentration on China and the Soviet Union.

## To Open About May 1 David Bruce Will Head U.S. Office in Peking

WASHINGTON, March 15 (NYT).—President Nixon today named "a man of great stature," retired veteran Ambassador David K. E. Bruce, to head the U.S. liaison office in Peking and widen the improved relations between this country and China.

The President announced his choice of the 75-year-old former ambassador to Britain, France and West Germany at a wide-ranging, 45-minute news conference.

Mr. Bruce returns from retirement to undertake a major and critically important diplomatic assignment.

The United States and China had agreed a month ago to open a liaison office—one step short of full diplomatic relations—in each other's capitals. The office will handle trade matters, cultural exchanges and other business.

Mr. Nixon said today that the office in Peking will open about May 1 and will be staffed by 20 U.S. diplomatic personnel, including two top American China experts.

## Senate Democrats Endorse Cuts in U.S. Forces Overseas

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—Democratic members of the Senate voted overwhelmingly today for the "substantial" reduction in the 600,000 U.S. troops overseas during the next 1 1/2 years.

The vote by the Senate Democratic caucus was not announced immediately, pending a check with absentees. But the

majority leader, Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, said it was "overwhelmingly in favor."

The resolution, as passed, was changed considerably from the position taken earlier in the week by the Senate Democratic Policy Committee that urged a two-thirds cut in U.S. forces around the world.

Sen. Lloyd M. Bentsen, D-Texas, proposed the change from a two-thirds reduction to a substantial reduction.

No Binding Effect

The resolution, which has no binding effect, urges Sen. Mansfield to confer with Carl Albert, speaker of the House, chairman of key congressional committees and the director of the Nixon administration's Office of Management and Budget on ways to implement it.

Sen. Mansfield was directed to report back to the Policy Committee by April 30.

Pressed by newsmen to give the vote, Sen. Mansfield said that less than one half dozen of those who voted opposed the resolution.

## U.S. Bills Hanoi On Truce Costs

SAIGON, March 15 (UPI).—The United States presented its bill for services during the first month of operation of the Four-Party Joint Military Commission today and charged North Vietnam \$431,000 of the \$695,000 total.

The tab for February also assessed South Vietnam \$174,000 and the United States and Viet Cong \$48,000 each, a U.S. spokesman said.

It covered such items as the use of planes and helicopters, cars, and trucks, billeting, services of support personnel and "real-estate improvement," the spokesman said.

The chief reason for the higher expense assessed North Vietnam was mainly use of aircraft. During the early part of the cease-fire, U.S. Air Force C-130s were making daily shuttle flights to Hanoi on North Vietnamese business.

One of those who did, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., called the move "the height of irresponsibility" at a time when talks are under way among U.S., Western European and Soviet bloc countries on mutual troop withdrawals in Europe.

The resolution made no specific reference to Europe, where about half of the U.S. overseas troop strength is concentrated.

Proposals to cut the U.S. force in Europe by 50 percent were rejected twice by the Senate in 1971.

Both men, who speak Chinese fluently, have traveled with the President and with Mr. Nixon's chief national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, on journeys to China.

The President, at today's news conference, did not say when China would open its liaison office in Washington or who would be China's first representative here in more than two decades.

In the Senate, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., introduced legislation to grant full diplomatic immunity and privileges to Peking's representatives staffing the liaison office here.

Bipartisan Colocation

Mr. Nixon announced Ambassador Bruce's appointment at the outset of his news conference, which was not announced in advance. He said he had called upon Mr. Bruce "because I thought it very important to appoint a man of great stature to the position."

The President specifically noted that Mr. Bruce, a Democrat, had served under both Democratic and Republican presidents and would give a bipartisan colocation to the new initiatives with Peking.

Mr. Bruce's most recent diplomatic assignment had been to head the U.S. delegation to the Paris peace talks from 1970 to 1971. Before that, he was ambassador to France from 1969 to 1970, to West Germany from 1967 to 1969 and to London from 1961 to 1969.

## Nixon Vows Dean Won't Testify

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 15 (NYT).—President Nixon today vowed that he would never permit White House counsel John Dean to testify at the hearings on the nomination of L. Patrick Gray 3d as FBI director at the planned probe of the Watergate bugging. He challenged the Senate to take his refusal to the Supreme Court.

In answer to questions at an impromptu morning news conference, Mr. Nixon accused the Senate Judiciary Committee of holding the Gray nomination "hostage" and emphatically defended his actions as part of "my constitutional responsibility to defend the separation of powers."

The confirmation hearings have repeatedly touched on the FBI investigation of the Watergate incident, including the fact that the reports on those investigations were turned over to the White House counsel. Mr. Dean was also allowed to sit in on the

interrogation of members of the White House staff and the Nixon re-election committee.

The Judiciary Committee has invited Mr. Dean to testify to try to determine whether Mr. Gray acted properly in turning over the FBI reports to the White House. Democratic panel members have vowed to block the nomination unless the White House counsel appears.

Yesterday, Mr. Dean, citing the doctrine of executive privilege, refused to testify but did agree to answer written questions, an offer which was angrily rejected by committee Democrats.

In strongly reaffirming Mr. Dean's refusal, Mr. Nixon told newsmen, "Perhaps this is the time to have the highest court in the land make a decision on it [executive privilege]."

If the Senate feels they want a court test, "we would welcome it," he said.

Under the doctrine of executive privilege, presidential advisers do not have to disclose confidential advice to Congress. The doctrine is not written into law and has been subject to varying interpretations. It has often been a source of friction between the President and the Congress.

Mr. Nixon said that Mr. Dean, in effect, has "double privilege"—that as a presidential adviser

## Moynihn Explains Pakistan Help, \$87 Million in Indian Aid Released

[The President told a press conference that in resuming shipments to Pakistan the United States was carrying out some contractual commitments it made during the Indo-Pakistani war.]

Mrs. Gandhi met with Mr. Moynihan today for 25 minutes. Although the meeting had been initially scheduled as Mr. Moynihan's first courtesy call with the prime minister, the talks involved the State Department announcement yesterday which opened the way for the shipment

to Pakistan of armored personnel carriers, spare military parts, parachutes and aircraft engines. India is to get radar spare parts.

A spokesman for Mrs. Gandhi said later that Mr. Moynihan had told the prime minister that the United States was "clearing earlier blocks" in the subcontinent. American officials, initially reticent about the meeting, later confirmed the remarks of the Indian spokesman.

Emerging from the session in Mrs. Gandhi's office in Parliament House, Mr. Moynihan said: "I could not have been more pleased with her cordiality, her frankness."

Mr. Moynihan said that he had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



## Grenade Blasts in Pagoda Kill 17, Saigon Blames Reds

Communist East Germany's am-	VIENNA.....	4 39	Cloudy
bassy in London under Charge	WARSAW.....	6 43	Fair
d'Affaires Karl-Heinz Kern, Brit-	WASHINGTON.....	12 55	Cloudy
ish expects to set up its mission	ZURICH.....	1 24	Overcast
in East Germany in early April.			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Capital at 1700 GMT, others at 1800 GMT.)

ANA.....	4	39	Cloudy
ESAW.....	6	43	Fair
SHINGTON...	13	55	Cloudy
UICH.....	1	24	Overcast

Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast  
 770p GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

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## Congress Moves to Cancel Rules

## S. Eases Plans to Trim Aid for Local Social Services

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Responding to mounting criticism, the Nixon administration backed down at least a little yesterday from earlier plans to trim federal outlays for local social services.

The administration's partial withdrawal was disclosed by Caspar Weinberger, the new secretary of health, education and welfare, in a letter to the House of Representatives.

Weinberger said that the administration has now decided to cancel a proposed rule that would have prohibited private, charitable contributions from being used in whole or in part to match money by states and localities applying for federal grants for social services.

"Sympathetic" Review  
Weinberger also said that proposed regulations—described by critics as both regressive and self-defeating—would be reviewed "sympathetically" during the week ahead before final action is taken.

The administration's stand was added to a move by bipartisan groups in both houses of Congress to nullify, through legislation introduced yesterday, the proposed HEW regulations, which they say would force thousands of working poor onto already overcrowded welfare programs.

Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., said the proposed regulations would be "a disaster for the poor."

Javits pointed out that about one-half of the families now receiving some form of social services aid in New York are not on the welfare rolls and that most of these persons no longer would be eligible for aid.

He also said that thousands of working mothers, whose jobs are dependent on the availability of day-care centers for their children, might have to quit their jobs and go on welfare in the future.

While Congress imposed a \$2.5-billion ceiling on spending for social services, the administration has asked for just \$1.5 billion for the fiscal year starting next July.

"Unwarranted, Dangerous"  
WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—A subcommittee headed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., said that the proposed regulations are "unwarranted and dangerous" and represent false economy.

The subcommittee of the Senate Special Committee on Aging said that cost controls "have gone too far in the opposite direction."

"There is a difference between killing off programs indiscriminately and taking constructive action to reduce costs," Sen. Kennedy said.

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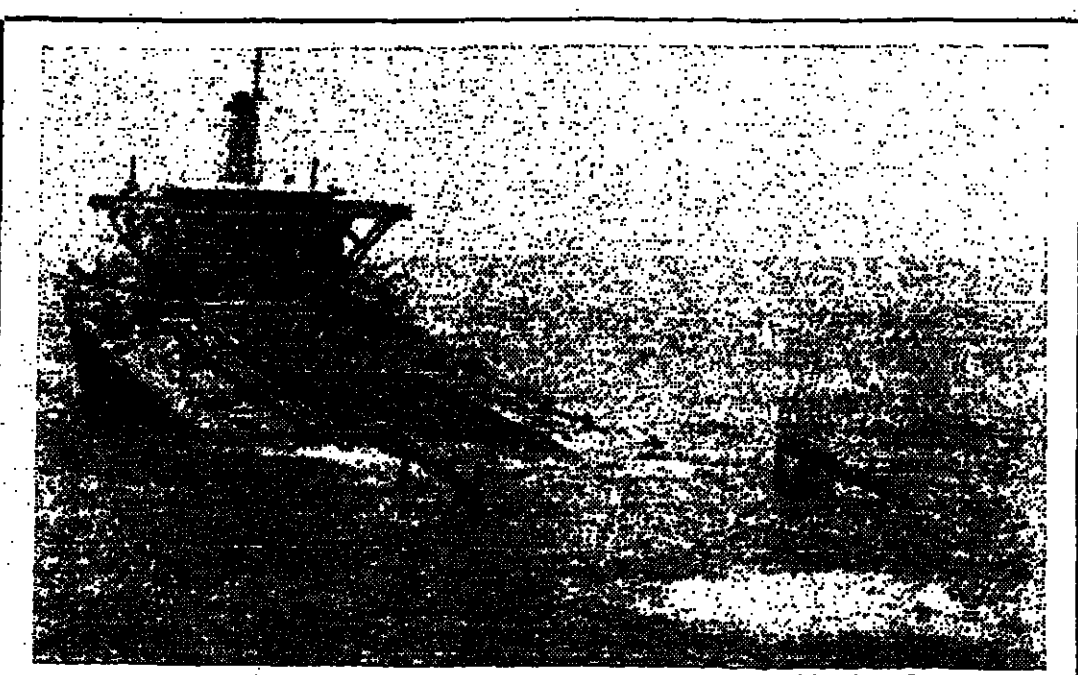
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AGROUND OR SUNK?—The 72,000-ton Italian cargo ship Igara after bow sank when it hit an uncharted rock in international waters 60 miles east of Singapore.

## At Arizona Inquest

## Actress Sarah Miles Says Manager Committed Suicide

By Martin Waldron

GILA BEND, Ariz., March 15 (AP)—Two movie stars, Burt Reynolds and Sarah Miles, testified at an inquest held in Arizona's desert country yesterday that they knew nothing about a head wound found by the police on the body of David A. Whiting, Miles' business manager, on Feb. 11, the day Mr. Whiting died.

The 26-year-old Mr. Whiting was found dead in Miss Miles' motel room, a pill bottle in his hand and hundreds of sleeping pills and vitamin tablets scattered around his body. Miss Miles testified she believed that her business manager, whom she called a dear friend and a brilliant boy, had committed suicide.

In addition to the head wound, Mr. Whiting's body had other cuts and bruises, none of which was explained by the witnesses at the inquest.

The Maricopa County medical examiner, Dr. Heinz Karmatschne, listed the cause of death as an overdose of drugs. He has said that the wounds on Mr. Whiting's body had no bearing on his death.

Mr. Whiting's mother, Mrs. Louise Campbell of New York City, says there is a mystery about her son's death. Moreover, she contends that the subsequent investigation was perfunctory and that the celebrities involved were granted preferential treatment by state officials.

Lawyers for Metro Goldwyn Mayer had sought to keep both Miss Miles and Mr. Reynolds from testifying, but the courts ordered the two stars to appear after Mrs. Campbell voiced her complaints.

Last week, in an affidavit solicited by Mrs. Campbell's lawyers, a professor of pharmacology at the University of Arizona, Bernard B. Brodie, said that the amount of drug found in Mr. Whiting's body was not likely to cause death.

Yesterday, Justice of the Peace Muford Winsor 4th heard two hours of testimony from the two movie stars, who had been in Arizona in February making a movie.

Mr. Winsor, a plumber when he is not serving as a justice of the peace, said he would let the jury consider a verdict as soon as he received a report from out-of-state experts he had hired to check Dr. Karmatschne's findings.

With reporters from four countries fighting Hollywood lawyers for seats in the tiny courtroom, the inquest yesterday resembled, as Miss Miles said, "a B movie."

Miss Miles, the wife of the British playwright Robert Bolt, was the main witness.

"Terrible Error"  
Miss Miles, 31, apparently reassured by the general line of questioning from the county attorneys, said that "a terrible error" she made could have been partly responsible for Mr. Whiting's death. She knew on the day before his death, she said, that Mr. Whiting "was in one of his moods."

On the night of Feb. 10, to celebrate the arrival of Mary Griffin, a television personality who had come to watch part of the shooting of the movie, "The Man Who Loved Cat Dancing," members of the movie company adjourned 40 miles to the copper mining town of Jao, where they had dinner.

"I went with Burt Reynolds," Miss Miles testified. At the restaurant she became bored. "All they were doing was eating food, and I don't eat food very much," she said.

Lee Cobb (Lee J. Cobb, the actor) has a very fast car and he was bored. I went to Burt and asked if I could ride back with Lee and he said he'd see me at the bar."

Four hours later, Mr. Reynolds took her to her room at about 3:15 a.m. Miss Miles said, and she found Mr. Whiting waiting angrily.

"He was not a perfectly balanced man," she said. "He had fits of depression and he had fits of creativity."

## U.S. Aides Hope To Renew Talks With Indians

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D., March 15 (AP)—The blizzard that stalled negotiations here let up somewhat today and government officials said they hoped to resume talks with militant Indians holding the village.

Jack Hushen, a Justice Department spokesman, said lines of communications had been opened to Wounded Knee, but no talks were scheduled at once.

The Indians say that neither the cold weather nor the food rationing they initiated yesterday will force them out.

"I'd say we could last three days on the food we have," said Dennis Banks, a leader of the Indian group that took over Wounded Knee 16 days ago. "Each person will have one meal a day."

Another Indian leader, Russell Means, said the need for medicine, including insulin for diabetes, was "critical."

But, he added that "the blizzard and the conditions it's causing make us more determined to fight it out. We're used to this. That's why we think we'll win."

## Bermuda Killings Laid to Drug Ring

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 15 (UPI)—A high member of the Bermuda House of Assembly said yesterday that international narcotics smugglers may be responsible for the assassination of Gov. Sir Richard Sharples and an aide and the murder six months ago of the colony's police commissioner.

The elected official, one of 42 in the assembly, said a Bermudian government minister privy to the Scotland Yard investigation of the slaying gave him the information in confidence. The assemblyman would not allow his identity to be disclosed nor that of his source.

He said the minister told him, "Bermuda is being used by persons connected with narcotics as a jumping-off place for narcotics going into the United States."

## Washington Post Hits Watergate Subpoenas

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Lawyers for The Washington Post told a federal judge Tuesday that the newspaper's constitutional rights will be "destroyed" if it is forced to turn over to the Committee for the Re-election of the President materials gathered in connection with the Watergate bugging and related incidents.

The Post and three other publications filed motions to quash subpoenas issued by the committee demanding they make available notes, story drafts, files, documents and other materials as part of three civil suits between officials of the committee and the Democratic party.

The Post and three other publications are The New York Times, the Washington Evening Star-News and Time magazine.

Rhode Island Adopts Stiff Anti-Abortion Bill  
PROVIDENCE, R.I., March 15 (AP)—A strict anti-abortion bill was signed into law by Gov. Philip Noel Tuesday soon after it was approved by the Rhode Island Senate.

Gov. Noel said he still had serious questions about the bill's constitutionality but wanted to move quickly after the invalidation of the state's previous law by a three-judge federal court on Feb. 8.

The new law contains provisions of the old statute, which allowed abortion only when it is deemed necessary to save the life of the mother.

Chile Bus Crash Kills 45  
ANTOFAGASTA, Chile, March 15 (AP)—Two buses collided head-on on a desert road, killing 45 persons and injuring 71, according to reports reaching here yesterday.

## News Analysis

## Nixon Turns Back the Clock In Proposed Anti-Crime Bills

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—President Nixon's anti-crime package, offered as a cure for the permissiveness of the past decade, would turn the clock back much farther than that.

His no-hail proposal for narcotics defendants would repeal the Federal Bail Reform Act of 1966 and require for the first time that an accused person, although presumed innocent in the eyes of the law, can be locked up unless he can prove that he is not dangerous.

The administration's mandatory minimum sentence structure would undo a narcotics reform which Mr. Nixon himself signed into law amid much praise for the new flexibility in dealing with individual drug law violators.

And the insanity proposal would discard the case-by-case efforts of the federal courts since the mid-1950s to achieve a test of mental responsibility more in keeping with current thought about the workings of the mind than the 19th-century rules of English judges based chiefly on whether the accused knew right from wrong.

Bail and Wealth  
What Congress called "bail reform" in 1968 was designed to give all defendants, rich and poor, benefit of the presumption of innocence which the rich have enjoyed because of their ability to post money bond. Rooted in the Eighth Amendment's guarantee of reasonable bail, the law specified that the accused's likelihood of appearing at his trial was the only relevant bail issue. The theory was that since the

accused had not yet been convicted, it should not be assumed that he should be locked up awaiting trial because he might commit "more crimes" during that time.

Some defendants did indeed get arrested on criminal charges during the pretrial stage, but the reform law presumed that the way to handle that situation was to try the culprit for crimes after they were committed, not jail him because of what he might do.

Congress changed the law for Washington criminal cases in the 1970 court reorganization law. Magistrates were told that they could consider danger to the community when considering pretrial release. But even then the government was required to bear the burden of proof.

Under the Nixon proposal, the accused in federal narcotics cases must meet the burden of proving that he is not dangerous in order to obtain his temporary release, although his guilt has yet to be established.

Asked yesterday what this would do to the presumption of innocence, Justice Department drug law enforcer Miles J. Ambrose said the presumption would be undisturbed.

Mr. Ambrose said the prosecution would still be required to come forward with some information tending to show the risk that the defendant would commit more crimes. "What would that evidence be?" Mr. Ambrose replied that the criminal charge itself would suffice. It would be enough, he said, that "the government feels he has committed a crime."

The reformist drive against fixed mandatory sentences for narcotics offenders occurred during the same decade of the 1960s. Experts decried the harshness of a 1956 federal law not because they were "soft" on crime but because the lowly street peddler was getting automatic punishment that should have been aimed at big-time narcotics wholesalers.

A "Soft" Judge  
Mr. Ambrose cited a case in which a judge had refused to take a drug defendant's murder charge into account in passing sentence at the close of a drug trial. A "soft" judge had insisted that the accused be tried for the separate crime before being punished for it, and this is why the White House wants fixed prison terms which judges must impose.

The insanity proposal comes at a time when the federal courts, after some years of confusion and inconsistency, had arrived at a nearly uniform test of criminal responsibility. There remains some dissatisfaction with the insanity defense but Mr. Nixon's charge of "unconscionable abuse" may make it more difficult to work calmly for further reform.

U.S.'s New Top Soldier  
WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI)—Belgian-born Sgt. Maj. Leon L. van Antwerp, 63, will become Sergeant Major of the Army, the highest-ranking enlisted man, July 1, replacing Siles L. Copland, who is retiring.

## Senator Asks Executions, If Any, Be Public

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., an opponent of capital punishment, said yesterday that if there must be a death penalty, executions should take place in public where everybody can watch them.

"I'm not at all convinced the death penalty is a deterrent," Sen. Tunney said on a radio broadcast, "but if the justification is deterrence, then do it in a public place, where people can see it and maybe it will be a deterrent."

In a message to Congress yesterday, President Nixon urged that the death penalty be applied to some crimes.

## 2 U.S. Airlines Add Hijack Fee

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP)—The government has given Braniff and Western Airlines permission to add charges to travelers' tickets to help pay for new measures against hijacking and sabotage. All the other airlines are expected to seek similar authority.

The Civil Aeronautics Board yesterday told Braniff it could start adding 35 cents today to each flight coupon on each ticket. The airline said it would not put the charges into effect until April 1.

A flight coupon is each separate page of a ticket, and a ticket would consist of several flight coupons when several stopovers or plane changes are made.

Western Airlines received authority to add 30 cents.

## Girl, 17, and 2 Men Convicted of Rape

ATLANTA, March 15 (UPI)—A 17-year-old girl was found guilty of rape yesterday for holding a gun on two women while they were sexually assaulted by two men.

A Fulton Superior Court jury deliberated for six hours before returning the verdict against Deborah Denis Daniel in the first known conviction in Georgia of a woman charged with rape. Also convicted were two brothers, Willie George Thomas and Willie Frank Thomas. The defendants also were found guilty of robbery and illegally possessing weapons.

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## Latin America and the UN

When the North American delegation to the Security Council grudgingly left Turtle Bay for the council meeting in Panama City, its principal subject of concern was Panama itself. The milieu of the meeting had been contrived by Gen. Omar Torrijos Herrera to dramatize his government's objections to the present conditions under which the United States operates the canal that links the Atlantic and the Pacific. And while Washington is willing to set a term to its present permanent sovereignty over the Canal Zone, that area is still a vital national interest, requiring reasonable safeguards for the inter-oceanic communications of the United States. That country is not pleased to see this intricate question thrust into a general discussion by the Security Council, over (in the words of the council's vague agenda) "measures for the maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security in Latin America."

Critical as the canal issue is, the decision of the Security Council to move temporarily to Panama City, despite Washington's disapproval, also gives a measure of a major change in the UN and in the Western Hemisphere. There was a time, in the early days of the world organization, when the Latin American bloc was generally regarded as being in Uncle Sam's pocket, and before the explosion of nationalities that transformed the composition of the General Assembly, the votes mustered from below the Rio Grande could be decisive. Now the hemisphere bloc votes are not only less significant, but Washington's leadership has been greatly diminished.

The United States has accepted the erosion of the Pan-American ideal with a fair

degree of philosophic resignation. Global politics are far less concerned with geography than they once were. But the Panama Canal represents one of the genuine geographical realities that retain strategic and economic importance. Russia fought a number of wars for Constantinople and the Dardanelles Strait, but seems reconciled to Turkish possession of both. Britain also fought wars and campaigns to keep control of the Suez—right down to the fiasco of 1956. But the Suez Canal has been closed for nearly six years—and world trade goes on.

The United States not only built the Panama Canal as a national enterprise (unlike the commercial background of Suez or the long history that has surrounded the Dardanelles Strait) but virtually created the state of Panama to facilitate the project. If the latter flaws the North American title to the canal, what does it do to Panamanian sovereignty?

Nevertheless, it is not impossible to work out a reasonable arrangement that would not leave the canal at the mercy of either Panamanian weakness with respect to other countries, or Panamanian strength on the isthmus, while at the same time removing any real threats to Panamanian control of its own affairs.

What is doubtful is whether the Security Council, which has been quite unable to reopen the Suez Canal, is a proper forum for discussing the Panama waterway. As an assertion of Latin American independence, the meeting site has importance. But in an atmosphere of hemispheric disunity, the Security Council may have trouble in drawing up, much less acting on, any meaningful agenda.

## Executive Cover-Up

When President Nixon at a news conference on Jan. 31 promised a precise statement concerning the use of executive privilege, he assured reporters: "The general attitude I have is to be as liberal as possible in terms of making people available to testify before Congress, and we are not going to use executive privilege as a shield for conversations that might be just embarrassing to us."

Now that the promised statement has been issued, it turns out to be vague rather than precise, restrictive rather than liberal in its effect, and designed to protect the President from grave political embarrassment rather than to assist him in the exercise of his proper official duties.

Executive privilege is comparable to the impoundment of funds. It is one of those presidential powers which is implicit rather than spelled out in the Constitution. Its boundaries are inherently difficult to define. Presidents have traditionally used it sparingly, reserving it for a last line of defense when a congressional committee has overreached itself. A decent respect for the comity that should prevail between equal branches of the government has normally controlled its use.

Unfortunately, as in the impoundment controversy, President Nixon now seeks to exploit the necessary vagueness in this constitutional domain and to nail down as unchallengeable authority what is more wisely left flexible and loose.

Even worse, he is trying to extend the coverage of this doctrine in two significant ways. First, he would include not only members of the White House staff but also former members. No time limit is set on their alleged immunity from congressional cross-examination. Secondly, he claims for cabinet members who hold dual appointments as "presidential counselors" the privilege of refusing to testify on that portion of their work which involves their White House duties.

These ambitious claims of a right to secrecy are novel and specious. Once individuals cease to be members of the White House staff, they cannot carry with them into private life the privilege of routinely "declining a request for a formal appearance

before a committee of the Congress." Contrary to the President's statement this is not a "well-established precedent." It is wholly unfounded.

Similarly, a cabinet officer has always been regarded in normal constitutional practice as responsible not only for administering his own department but also for advising the President on broad issues of public policy. It is specious to assert that simply because the President has conferred on some of his cabinet members the additional rank of "presidential counselor" that he also confers on them some special added immunity. The duties of cabinet members and presidential counselors are so intertwined that any distinction in the degree of confidentiality and trust between the two positions can only be arbitrary and artificial.

The saddest aspect of this latest institutional wrangle between the President and the Congress is that Mr. Nixon is asserting such arrogant claims in so unworthy an affair. It is impossible to avoid the suspicion that the President is trying to cover up White House involvement in the ugly campaign of political sabotage and espionage which climaxed in the Watergate raid.

The assertion that executive privilege protects former presidential aides, for example, looks very much like an effort to protect Dwight Chapin, the former presidential appointments secretary, and perhaps former Attorney General John Mitchell and former Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans from congressional interrogation concerning their responsibility for the Watergate episode-related activities.

When President Washington first invoked the concept of executive privilege to protect the confidentiality of the diplomatic negotiations leading up to the Jay Treaty in 1796, a squall of political intrigue such as the Watergate affair was the furthest thing from his mind. When executive privilege is invoked in an apparent effort to cover up blatant political wrongdoing, the office of the presidency is demeaned and this nation's constitutional practice is debased.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Joint Money Float of 6

Is there reason to believe that these sacrifices of the Old World will prompt the United States to back "an orderly exchange rate system," to use the wording of the communiqué issued after the monetary conference of the enlarged Group of Ten? Such should be the case if the words of Mr. Shultz and Mr. Burns have the value of commitments. One reason to think this may be the

case is that the United States itself needs a restoration of order, at least temporary, to prevent its currency from becoming as suspicious as the pound sterling for the past 10 or 15 years, the franc before 1958, or the German mark before 1940. The Americans in any case know that the Europeans have now exhausted all their possible concessions and that they cannot expect to get anything more by cold-war methods only.

—From Le Figaro (Paris).

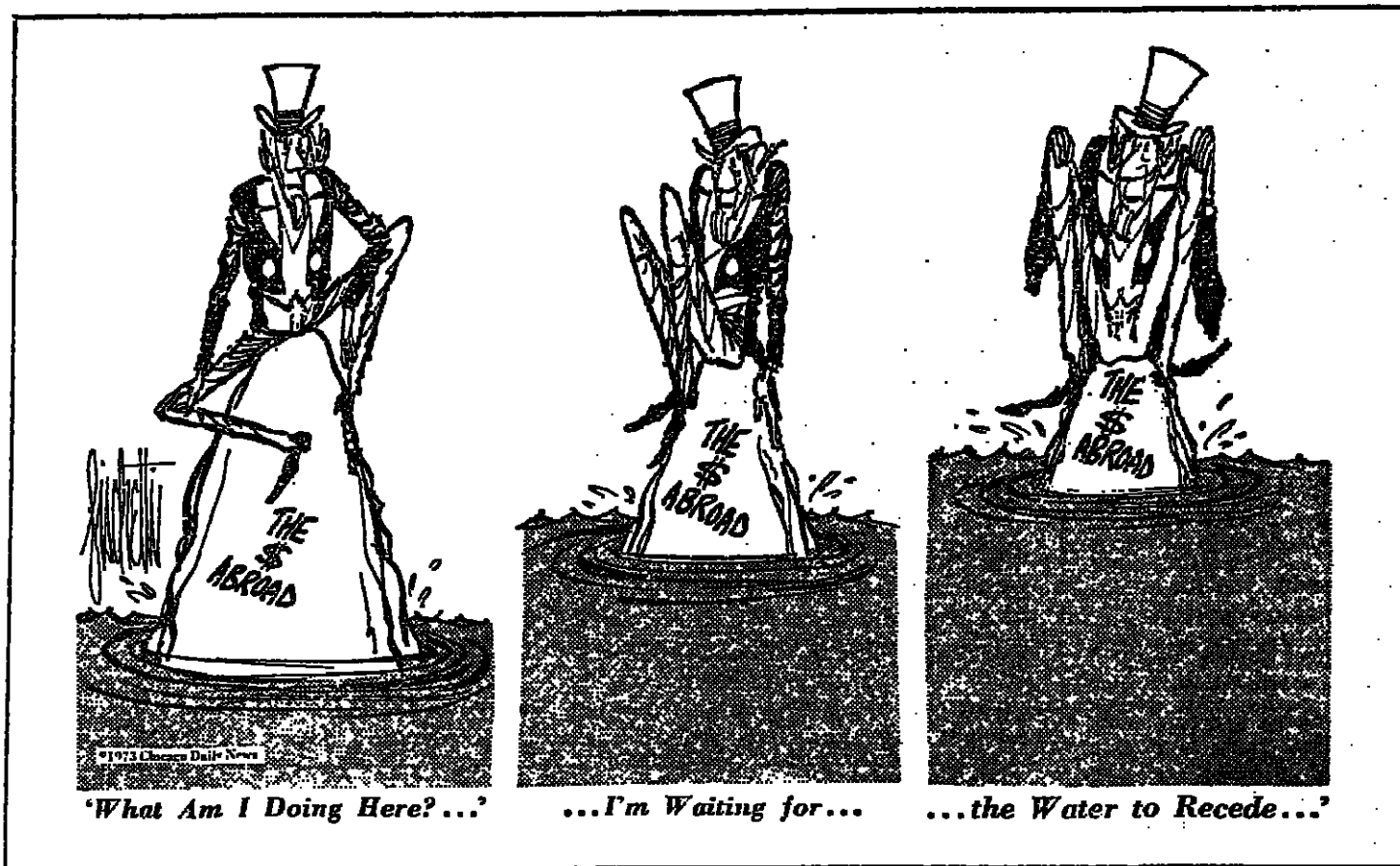
## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 16, 1898  
NEW YORK—News from Washington this morning suggests a new, but highly improbable, solution of the Cuban problem. It is said that the President has under consideration a proposal by a great syndicate of European and American capitalists, which will buy Cuba outright and give the Cubans their independence, pay all Spain's war debt and give her a handsome sum besides. The argument is that England and America could better afford, for commercial reasons, to buy peace than to rush into war.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 16, 1923  
PARIS—The French postal authorities are to experiment with the aeroplane in an attempt to expedite incoming mails from America. Arrangements have been completed whereby a series of liners calling at Plymouth before touching a French port will land the French mail at the English port, whence it will be brought to Paris by aeroplane. It is estimated that this will bring the mail to Paris 48 hours earlier. At present the mail takes 12 days from America to Paris.



## Australia Readjusting Its Sights

By C. L. Sulzberger

SYDNEY—During its brief history Australia swung from total dependence on Britain to heavy reliance on America. Now it is starting an experiment with independent nationalism. But it is less likely than imagined by some enthusiasts that a pseudo-isolationist move can long endure for, from its birth, this country has been sharply influenced by far-off events.

British defeat in the American Revolution inspired the first settlers here. England had previously used its transatlantic colonies as a dumping ground for criminals. After Yorktown, when this safety valve closed, Britain's jails became overcrowded and it was necessary to find a new penal settlement. Australia was chosen. Prostitutes were sent along with convicts to insure a permanent population. The early commonwealth of thieves and bastards got an economic assist when the Napoleonic wars cut off Britain's wool trade with Spain and Australian fleeces became a substitute. The hinterland was further opened up by the 1851 gold rush which produced the nickname of "diggers."

### Oldest Continent

Because of their sordid initial origins, Australians were long dominated by worries about inferiority. Although this is the oldest continent, no one but Stone Age aborigines lived here until 1788. The hard-boiled new settlers almost exterminated them just as Americans wiped out Indians.

Yet the so-called "Abos" plus a collection of unique fauna gave Australia its original personality: dingy dogs, kangaroos, wallabies, koalas, wombats and bandicoots. The Australians developed their special form of English, a kind of stiff-lipped cockney. They sneeringly called many aboriginal survivors by insulting names like hunkback willy, tadpole, donkey and dago. And they flattered their own complex by practicing a "white Australia" policy virtually banning non-white immigration.

For decades this evolving nation considered itself fiercely loyal to London and "British to the boot tops." In World War I it lost more dead than the United States despite its tiny population. But when British power was smashed by Japan at Singapore, Australia suddenly turned toward the United States for protection. In 1942 its prime minister declared: "Without inhibitions of any kind, I make it quite clear that Australia looks to America,

free of any pangs as to our traditional links or kinship with the United Kingdom."

An imitation of the American way of life crept in. Airlines and television got better; trains got worse. Motels, barbecues and U.S. advertising methods flourished. A clever Australian architect observed: "Australia is sinking into the Pacific and a new state is rising which we might call Austerica."

As these individually self-reliant but collectively dependent people tilted away from Britain and toward America, they reversed their foreign policy to mirror Washington's. Although maintaining defense commitments in Malaysia and Singapore to suit British economic convenience, their basic alliance was with the ANZUS pact with New Zealand and the United States. The United States received special military facilities here to help its Asian

defense role in Vietnam.

But now again change is in the air. A new government beats a new drum of nationalism. Remaining vestiges of English colonialism are headed for the scrap heap. Most Australians see little reason why the queen's Privy Council in London should be their ultimate legal court of appeal, or why the queen should still be considered chief of state. There is an evident if gradual drift in mood toward creating an Australian republic.

By joining the European Common Market, Britain itself ended final illusions of imperial connection. Australia's new government, pulling troops out of Southeast Asia, where Prime Minister Whitlam feels they were sent to suit British interests in Malaysia and American convenience in Vietnam, is in fact acknowledging new realities in faraway lands.

Likewise the Nixon doctrine and Washington's courtship of China and endorsement of Southeast Asian neutrality is reflected here. Whitlam has recognized Peking and hopes to be accepted by Asian lands as a member of their political club. But there is a limit to such ideas because Australia remains culturally and ethnologically white and, despite the geographical location, Western.

It is cutting apron strings to London, reducing American privileges, and speaking with what Whitlam calls an "overly nationalistic" voice. Yet Australia cannot in the end sever fundamental strategic ties with Washington. Until it produces a population commensurate with its continental size, Australia can talk with more abandon than it acts. The obvious fact that it cannot isolate itself from a complex distant world limits ultimate freedom of choice.

## Viewing the Crisis in London

By William F. Buckley Jr.

LONDON—See if you can name the common denominator of the following enterprises. Natural gas production and distribution. Railroads. Selected automobile plants. Schools. Hospitals. That's right, they are all nationalized in Great Britain, and they are at this writing in various stages of inactivity due to strikes. If you look for a common denominator among consumers of gas, railroads, automobiles, schools, hospitals, you find everyone.

Embarrassingly few public commentators in London meditate on the changelessness of it all. "Economic strife in Great Britain laps up towards the level of the general strike of 1926. The government is Conservative, and is resisting the demands of organized labor on the grounds, utterly platitudinous, that if they are met, England will be catapulted into an inflation from which it would simply not recover. It would dislocate its position in the Common Market, turn the country over to a speculative orgy, ruin her export trade, and cause widespread unemployment. Even so, the young ideologues prattle on about the desirability of nationalization. They do not yet realize that nationalization really doesn't make sense unless with it you get total economic dirigisme."

Now mind you, they might yet

try this in England in the current crisis, but the nagging worry is what will happen then. Mr. Heath has stood firm in insisting that wage increases cannot surpass the indicated level. The polls, informally, suggest that he has the backing of the vast majority. It is widely expected that if the labor unions refuse to budge—as they have sworn they will—Heath will call a special election to be fought on the issue of economic stability. Moreover, it is expected that he would win that election triumphantly.

What happens then? An emboldened Conservative majority in the House of Commons backs the prime minister when he orders the workers back to work. And then?

That is the nightmare. There is a suicidal obstinacy in the attitude of the unions, a devil-may-care. There were intimations of it in the strike of one year ago and two years ago. But what happens, in a democracy, when the courts order a few hundred thousand people back to work—and they simply don't go back to work? New York City had a mini-experience with that kind of thing when the teachers went out, even though ordered not to by the judges; and before that, when the motormen, and the garbage collectors went out.

What happens when defiance is on a national scale? Is it possible, in a country like England, to intimidate several hundred thousand resolute mutineers? What are the mechanics of doing so? Hitler used to cope with the problem of massive resistance in the occupied territories by the simple expedient of taking a few of the leaders at random and hanging them in the public square. England has got out of the habit of that kind of thing. What does she do?

England is paying the high cost of an economics of illusion, which chimera socialism builds on. In America we don't go in very much for nationalized industries, mostly because we escaped the doctrinaire liturgy of European socialism. But we have our way over in the same direction in our own way, and we are coming on to crises not dissimilar to England's.

Consider the teamsters. Now bear in mind that the principal historical rationale for socialism has been unemployment. Well, there is more unemployment in England today than at any time in 30 years. And in America, unemployment is, though not extremely high, high enough to be bothersome.

### Tribute Paid

And yet in San Francisco, if you wander to hire a small-truck driver as of Jan. 1, 1973, it will cost you \$21,674.14 a year. The truck driver himself sees only \$14,350. That is not an exiguous sum, but the spread between \$14,000 and \$21,000 is the tribute paid to government—in part by direct tax on the truck driver, in part by tax to the employer, which is, of course, the same thing.

As the working population begins to fret over the impalpable differential, you get the sclerosis from which England is suffering, and from which America is bound to suffer in due course. There is a single cure for it: economic literacy. But to pass around economic literacy among politicians is like passing about poison draughts. The centralized economic state absolutely depends on the ignorance of the people. But the state will have to devise ways of coping with the inflated ignorance of the people. The traditional remedy, unfortunately, happens to be fascism.

## Letters

### Accident of Birth

With reference to John F. Byrne's letter concerning the pride of the Irish (IFT, March 14):

No one would deny that Ireland has contributed like most other countries to the enrichment of civilization. It is probably the case that some other races have suffered more yet retained their sense of humor. However, to be proud, or ashamed, for that matter, of what is after all an accident of birth is surely the ultimate stupidity.

LAURENCE OTOOLE.

Paris.

### Monetary Circus

The monetary circus is in full swing. The monetary prima donnas are performing their currency acrobatics with indefatigable zeal, albeit unsuccessfully. The almost holy Bretton Woods principles of fixed exchange rates or currency prices and the "unique historical Smithsonian agreement" of 1971 have collapsed. Realignment and floating rates of exchange are euphoric headlines for the present monetary mess, a worldwide mess. The unavoidable result of dictatorial price-fixing. Prices cannot be fixed on a long-term basis because nobody is able to judge or predict the prices of the unknown future.

Has not the time come to ad-

mit frankly and humbly without euphoric and inflationary high-level pomposity that the monetary Aryan Stables can only be cleaned out if and when a free world opinion, that is to say, a free world market, establishes the gold-and-currency-prices?

Or must we continue, in 1973, under the statutory yoke of monetary prophesies, which in the long run are always wrong? Why proclaim freedom if democracy cannot even enjoy freedom of prices? These questions must be answered before we pay for our multi-billion seats in the dictatorial monetary circus.

E. H.

The Hague.

### Tighten the Belt

Re Herr John Hoegen's "Pensions Devalued" (Letters, Feb. 28) I wonder if he, like myself, can even begin to count how many times over the years he has heard or read "Why you can live like a king on Social Security (in your name the country)." Now Social Security barely keeps one in solvency (a magnificent plum brandy) here, one of the original "live like a king" countries; devaluing with the dollar notwithstanding.

By a number of means, including letters such as this, we pensioners should consistently try to chip away at this most silly of myths. We are just going to

have to live with the situation, sweat it out, tighten our belts and perhaps even cut down on the solvency. And, yes, hope that the checks keep coming!

A.N.A.

Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.

### New Problem

It shouldn't take a genius to think of reasons why not to have women guards on duty in men's prisons—especially good-looking ones like the armed Gema you showed in the photo of the first San Quentin prison woman guard (IFT, March 7). Among the less serious problems which will arise is one of linguistic delicacy. The inmates will have to find another slang term for her than they apply to a male "screw."

AL MICHAELS.

London.

### Where Will It End?

C. L. Sulzberger in "Mankind and the Present as Future" (IFT, March 7), can't realize that the world's population is doubling every 35-40 years.

If we found a new planet, the same size as the earth, and could ship half our people there, the only result would be that in 35 years there would be two equally crowded planets, each as badly off as we were to begin with.

DON ESSLERMONT.

London.

## Hanoi Moves Seen Threat To Cease-Fire

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration facade of a deep puzzlement over Hanoi's continuing violations of the Jan. 27 peace agreement shrouded growing anger that could soon bring violent U. S. counteraction. The counteraction would almost certainly include air attacks deep inside North Vietnam—possibly at supply depots near the H. Chi Minh Trail, possibly inside Hanoi itself.

No decisions have yet been taken for this reason: President Nixon's advisers are not certain whether some 30,000 North Vietnamese troops and an estimated 300 tanks and other military equipment now moving south, in direct violation of Article 7 of the peace agreement, really mean what they seem to mean. That is, hard evidence is still lacking that the Hanoi Politburo is setting the stage for a major offensive against South Vietnam and not simply "replacing" equipment claimed to have been destroyed since Jan. 27.

The Jan. 27 agreement—signed by the Communist Viet Cong Saigon, the United States and Hanoi—committed the Viet Cong and Saigon to "not accept the introduction of troops... armaments, munitions, and material into South Vietnam" except to replace destroyed or "worn out" equipment.

Saigon's own forces have destroyed nothing like 300 enemy tanks in the seven weeks since the Paris agreement was signed. Nevertheless, the Nixon administration concedes privately that Saigon itself has been guilty of many violations. Further, some officials feel that the heavy infiltration now taking place might be explained as an effort by Hanoi to get even for the huge amounts of U.S. equipment delivered in Saigon in November and December.

That would spell violation, true. But it would not necessarily signal the enemy's intention to start an all-out offensive. Moreover, the apparent Communist decision to dismantle new SAM-2 anti-aircraft sites at Khe Sanh, the once embattled U. S. Marine outpost in northwestern Vietnam now under Hanoi's control, proves Hanoi can change its mind under pressure.

Those missiles were installed after the war-ending agreement was signed, but it is not known here whether they were on the ground at Khe Sanh before Jan. 27 or, in a clear violation, were brought across the Demilitarized Zone after Jan. 27.

### Credibility Intact

The North Vietnamese decision to quickly dismantle these anti-aircraft missiles, not reported until now, could indicate a healthy understanding by Hanoi that President Nixon's hardline credibility, not to let the United States be pushed around, is very much intact.

Indeed, the White House intention recalls those earlier crises that led to the invasion of Cambodia and Laos and to the May 8, 1972, decision to mine Haiphong harbor.

That means President Nixon will not hesitate to use maximum air power to try to force Hanoi to live up to the letter of the Jan. 27 agreement.

No decision is expected until the end of March. Even if infiltration continues, military experts believe no major offensive is possible until next fall. The reason: murderous losses suffered by Hanoi during the heavy offensive last spring and summer, which ended in nearly total failure.

If Hanoi has really decided to test Mr. Nixon's fiber, junk the Jan. 27 agreement and attempt a final military solution against Saigon, the air war is certain to be far more difficult even than last December's (during which record numbers of B-52 bombers were shot down). In these past seven weeks, air defenses have been tightened throughout North Vietnam. Moreover, clusters of SAM-2 anti-aircraft missiles may well be ready for installation at any strategic places in the northern part of South Vietnam previously far off-limits to the Communists.

But the risk of renewed air war is treated contemptuously here as against the risk of permitting Hanoi to do what it promised not to do on Jan. 27.

In short, President Nixon is fully prepared to show that when he promised he would achieve an "honorable" end of the war, he meant "honorable" not a fig-leaf settlement to cover the release of American POWs, the withdrawal of U. S. troops and the collapse of South Vietnam.

That is the presidential mood today, and it is a mood that seems chiseled in hard stone.



## Soviet Law Could Restrict Outflow of Banned Writings

**Rowing**  
LONDON, March 15 (AP)—A law made public today by the Soviet Union could sharply restrict publication in the West of works by Russian authors considered "anti-Soviet."

The law is Decree No. 138 of the Supreme Soviet, passed Feb. 27 and published today.

The decree modifies Soviet law on connection with this country's announcement Feb. 14 that it will use a party to the universal rights convention effective Jan. 27.

The decree seemed aimed at limiting the outflow of "samizdat" or self-published, works of the regime. Such works are circulated clandestinely here and many eventually are smuggled to the West and published.

The authors of samizdat have included from Nobel laureate Andrei Solzhenitsyn to hundreds of relatively obscure dissidents whose works evoke more political than literary interest.

The decree said the copyright pact, adopted in Geneva in 1962, will apply to "works first published on the territory of the U.S.S.R.—or, not published, but found on the territory of the U.S.S.R. in any objective form."

This seemed a clear reference to any work not officially published but circulated clandestinely. If the manuscript were smuggled abroad and published under the name of a Soviet citizen, the secret police could presumably summon the author and confront him with the published work.

If he denied he authorized publication abroad, the Soviet Union could bring legal action against the Western publisher for violating the copyright convention. If the writer did authorize foreign publication, he could be prosecuted.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, for example, has denied he authorized foreign publication of such best-sellers as "The First Circle" and "Cancer Ward," both banned here. In such cases, the copyright pact would be a handy means of putting pressure on author or publisher.

The new law also specified that the Soviet Union would recognize a foreign copyright for a Soviet citizen only if the work were sent abroad "by a procedure established by legislation."

The new law added that this "procedure" is the only way a Soviet citizen can legally send a work abroad.

To Deny Royalties  
The Soviet refusal to recognize a foreign copyright for a Russian author would deny him royalties earned from the book.

Boris I. Stukalin, chairman of the State Committee on Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution, said at a press conference last Friday that the "appropriate Soviet organization"—the state bank—would not transfer royalties from abroad unless the author had used official channels to send his work out of the country.

The decree did not outline the procedure for sending works abroad but presumably it would provide that a state body would be the sole agent for a Soviet author. Mr. Stukalin said the establishment of such an agency is under consideration.

George T. Bell, 60, Ex-Assistant To Nixon, Is Dead  
WASHINGTON, March 15 (WP)—George T. Bell, 60, a former special assistant to President Nixon, died Tuesday at his home after an illness of several months.

Mr. Bell had been with the White House staff since Mr. Nixon's first term as President, serving as a staff assistant to the chief executive on personnel matters.

In 1970, he became a special assistant and was White House liaison with nongovernment agencies. His particular concern was opening up communications between the administration and labor.

He went on leave of absence last year and resigned after the November elections.

George G. Fuller  
WASHINGTON, March 15 (WP)—George Fuller, 86, a retired canal general with the Foreign Service, died Monday at his home after a long illness.

He started his official career with the diplomatic corps in 1921, serving in Scandinavia and Russia. Later, he was in Jerusalem and Iran, then Berlin.

In 1927, Mr. Fuller was appointed to various consulates in Canada. His final assignment was as consul general in Tunisia, Malta and Libya before his retirement in 1949.

Mr. Fuller worked on the founding Committee of Diplomatic and Consular Officers Retired, Inc., and served as its first managing director.

Heinz Ullstein  
BERLIN, March 15 (UPI)—Heinz Ullstein, 80, a member of the third generation of the famous German publishing family, died today in a West Berlin hospital after a long illness.

He was one of five sons of Louis Ullstein who, together, ran the publishing house until it was taken over by the Nazis.

The Ullsteins regained the business after the war but sold it to the Axel Springer publishing house in 1960. He remained a member of the Springer board of directors.



UN IN PANAMA—Kurt Waldheim, secretary-general of the United Nations reviewing an honor guard of Panamanian soldiers who had taped small UN flags to their rifles.

## Panama Chief Assails U.S. Canal Control

PANAMA, March 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Omar Torrijos, saying Panama does not want to become another star in the U.S. flag, called for world support today in helping this republic assume control of the Canal Zone.

The Panamanian strong man made the appeal in the opening session of the special Latin American meeting here of the United Nations Security Council.

U.S. Ambassador John Scali, who made his first official appearance in a UN body, told newsmen later that Gen. Torrijos was attacking a straw man and "knocking on a door that's wide open" insofar as a new canal agreement and better relations are concerned.

"It is more noble to correct an error than to continue it," Gen. Torrijos said, referring to the 1903 U.S.-Panama treaty that gave the United States sovereignty and jurisdiction over the 550-square-mile Canal Zone in perpetuity.

"Of the world here present," the general added, "we ask your moral support in this fight which is now reaching the limits of the patience of our people."

Gen. Torrijos berated by implication the United States and the Organization of American States for the economic blockade of Cuba for the last decade.

The general was the only major speaker in the opening session of the extraordinary Security Council meeting.

The session adjourned after a half-hour so that the delegates from the 15 member nations, the foreign ministers of nine other Latin American nations and a score of observers could take a tour of the Panama Canal arranged by Gen. Torrijos's government.

"Finally, we want that this be clear before the world," Gen. Torrijos said. "We have never been, we are not, nor will we ever be, an associate state, colony or protectorate, nor will we add another star to the flag of the United States."

The Canal Zone is under U.S. sovereignty and control even though it divides Panama in two. The United States helped Panama gain independence from Colombia in exchange for the 1903 treaty and spent \$380 million building the canal.

Schumann and Plevin Quit French Cabinet  
PARIS, March 15 (AP)—Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann and Justice Minister René Plevin, defeated in last Sunday's national elections, have resigned from the government, the Elysee Palace announced today.

Deputy Foreign Minister Andre Bettencourt will become interim foreign minister and Prime Minister Pierre Messmer will handle the justice portfolio. The resignations were seen as pro forma and the entire cabinet probably will resign soon to facilitate the naming of a new cabinet within the next two to three weeks.

## Despite Clemency, Guerrillas Still Mean to Topple Hussein

BEIRUT, March 15 (UPI)—The Palestinian guerrilla movement said today it will not halt its anti-Jordanian campaign as a result of King Hussein's decision to commute the death sentences handed down against 16 guerrillas convicted in Amman for alleged subversive activity.

In announcing his order late yesterday, King Hussein said he hoped the guerrillas would react with "new attitudes based on sincere positivism, true bravery and objectivity of word and action."

But an editorial by the guerrilla news agency, WAPSA, said today: "The truth is that, from the viewpoint of the Palestinian people, the regime of the hiring king is still in the same hostile position and has not budged from it."

"The Palestinian revolution holds that the policy of the king's regime toward the Palestinian revolution and people has not altered to necessitate a change" in the guerrillas' policies, the editorial said.

This was a clear indication that the guerrillas will press their anti-Jordan campaign, the ultimate objective of which is the overthrow of King Hussein's regime, political sources said.

The 16 guerrillas held in Jordan, including Abou Daoud, a leader of the al-Fatah guerrilla movement, had their sentences reduced to life imprisonment, government sources in Amman said.

Soviet Lawmakers' Visit  
LONDON, March 15 (Reuters).—A Soviet parliamentary delegation of five arrived here yesterday on a week's official goodwill visit to Britain.

Guerrilla Mine Kills 3 in Israel  
TEL AVIV, March 15 (Reuters).—Three Israeli Christian Arabs were killed and a Druze was injured when a vehicle in which they were traveling hit a mine a mile from the Lebanese border last night. A military spokesman said today that the four, from a village near Acre, were out hunting when they struck the mine planted near a kibbutz.

Military sources believed that guerrillas crossing the border from Lebanon planted the mine. It was the third mining incident near the Lebanese border in just over a month.

Romania Snow Troubles  
VIENNA, March 15 (Reuters).—Romania declared a state of emergency in key areas yesterday, after a battering by blizzards, and mobilized the army to clear roads blocked by snow. President Nicolae Ceausescu decreed the emergency in Bucharest and 11 counties in southern and eastern areas, according to the Romanian news agency.

## Police Raided Veteran Heavy Drinkers Face Impotence, 2 Doctors Report

By Jean M. White

### 12 Attacks, Bombings Throughout Cyprus

NICOSIA, Cyprus, March 15 (AP)—BOKA, the underground movement of Gen. George Grivas, which favors union with Greece, ended a five-week truce with the government with 12 attacks last night and today blowing up police stations and tossing bombs at police officers' homes in Cyprus towns.

Despite heavy structural damage to the buildings, there were no casualties.

The heaviest damage was caused to two police stations in the port of Famagusta and the nearby village of Paralimni. They were overrun by masked gunmen, who disarmed the police, used on duty and blew up the buildings.

The raiders stole seven weapons from the two stations. A police statement said another raid, against the police station of the village of Prastio, also in the Famagusta district, was beaten off when police opened fire on the 10 men who tried to overrun it.

Damage was caused to the homes of nine police officers in the towns of Limassol and Paphos, by grenades and sticks of dynamite tossed from cars during the night, the statement added.

Police and government sources said there was no doubt the forces of Gen. Grivas were behind the attacks. The 74-year-old general favors Enosis, uniting Cyprus and Greece, and has vowed to overthrow the country's president, Archbishop Makarios, for holding talks with the Turkish minority in Cyprus on a new constitution.

The Cyprus Council of Ministers today announced the dismissal of 30 police officers "for reasons of public interest."

Government sources said the dismissals were part of an attempt to clear the police force of elements believed to be Grivas supporters. Yesterday, a police sergeant in Limassol raided his own police station, held up his men, and with the assistance of two masked gunmen, stole 21 weapons and 7,000 rounds of ammunition.

E. German Escapee Shot  
BERLIN, March 15 (UPI).—East German border guards today shot a man trying to flee to the French sector of Berlin and West Berlin. Police said they assumed the man was killed. They said witnesses reported that the refugee was carried from the wall to an ambulance on a covered stretcher and showed no sign of life.

WASHINGTON, March 15 (WP)—The veteran heavy drinker—someone who downs at least a half-bottle of whiskey daily over a period of at least 10 years or so—faces more than possible liver damage; he also runs the risk of sexual impotence which can persist even after years of sobriety.

That is the warning from two Seattle doctors who have treated more than 17,000 patients for alcoholism during a span of 37 years. They believe that the sexual failure is neither psychological nor hormonal but rather can be traced to a drink-damaged nervous system.

In a report on "Alcohol-Induced Sexual Impotence" in the current issue of the American Journal of Psychiatry, Dr. Frederick Lemere and Dr. James W. Smith conclude:

"Unfortunately, we have found no treatment for this problem except to warn heavy drinkers who are experiencing early signs of sexual failure to stop drinking in the hope that sobriety and time will restore their sexual vigor."

In a telephone interview, Dr. Lemere compared the nerve damage caused by chronic alcohol abuse to that found in patients with uncontrolled diabetes, who also suffer a diminution of sexual ability. In the case of heavy drinkers, he said, alcohol damages the neurogenic reflex arc which serves male erection.

Desire Still Strong  
"We stress the importance of the malfunction of erection," the two doctors say, "because nearly all of our patients who complained of impotence still had a strong desire for sex but, much to their chagrin, were unable to perform."

In the telephone interview, Dr. Lemere noted that he never has heard a complaint of sexual inadequacy or frigidity from women drinkers.

"And we have nearly as many women patients as men," he said.

Greek Universities Reopen Peacefully  
ATHENS, March 15 (AP).—Greek universities, closed for a week after a series of bloody confrontations between students and police, reopened peacefully yesterday.

About half the students returned to classes at Athens Polytechnic, the scene of violent police-student clashes three weeks ago, and to Salonika University in northern Greece. The students were demanding greater participation in decisions on student affairs, an end to police intimidation and government disciplinary measures and a halt to the drafting of dissenting students into the army.

added. "Perhaps it is due to the fact that women relax and enjoy it and 'are spared the necessity of having to achieve an erection to engage in sexual relations,' as I think we put it in our report."

After treating 17,000 patients at Shadel Hospital, where Dr. Lemere is consulting psychiatrist and Dr. Smith is medical director, the two doctors became aware that male impotence can be a serious complication of "prolonged heavy drinking."

Permanent Damage  
Dr. Lemere defines "prolonged heavy drinking" as guzzling at least a half-bottle of whiskey daily for a period of years, perhaps 10 or 15. If the drinking is enough to cause severe damage to the nervous system, it can be permanent and irreversible even after sobriety.

The report warns: "A vicious circle, or rather a downward spiral, is created by the excessive use of alcohol, in which more and more alcohol is needed to effect fewer and fewer results."

Dr. Lemere stressed that most of his patients had a normal sex life—with or without drinking—until alcohol abuse destroyed their sexual ability. Therefore, he pointed out, impotence persisting in sobriety cannot be blamed on a psychological factor, such as the return of inhibitions or guilt feelings temporarily suppressed by drinks.

## Fist Fight Flares At Meeting of Madrid Bar Unit

MADRID, March 15 (UPI).—A fist fight between a brother of Spain's minister of justice and a liberal lawyer today led to the adjournment of an assembly of the Madrid Bar Association.

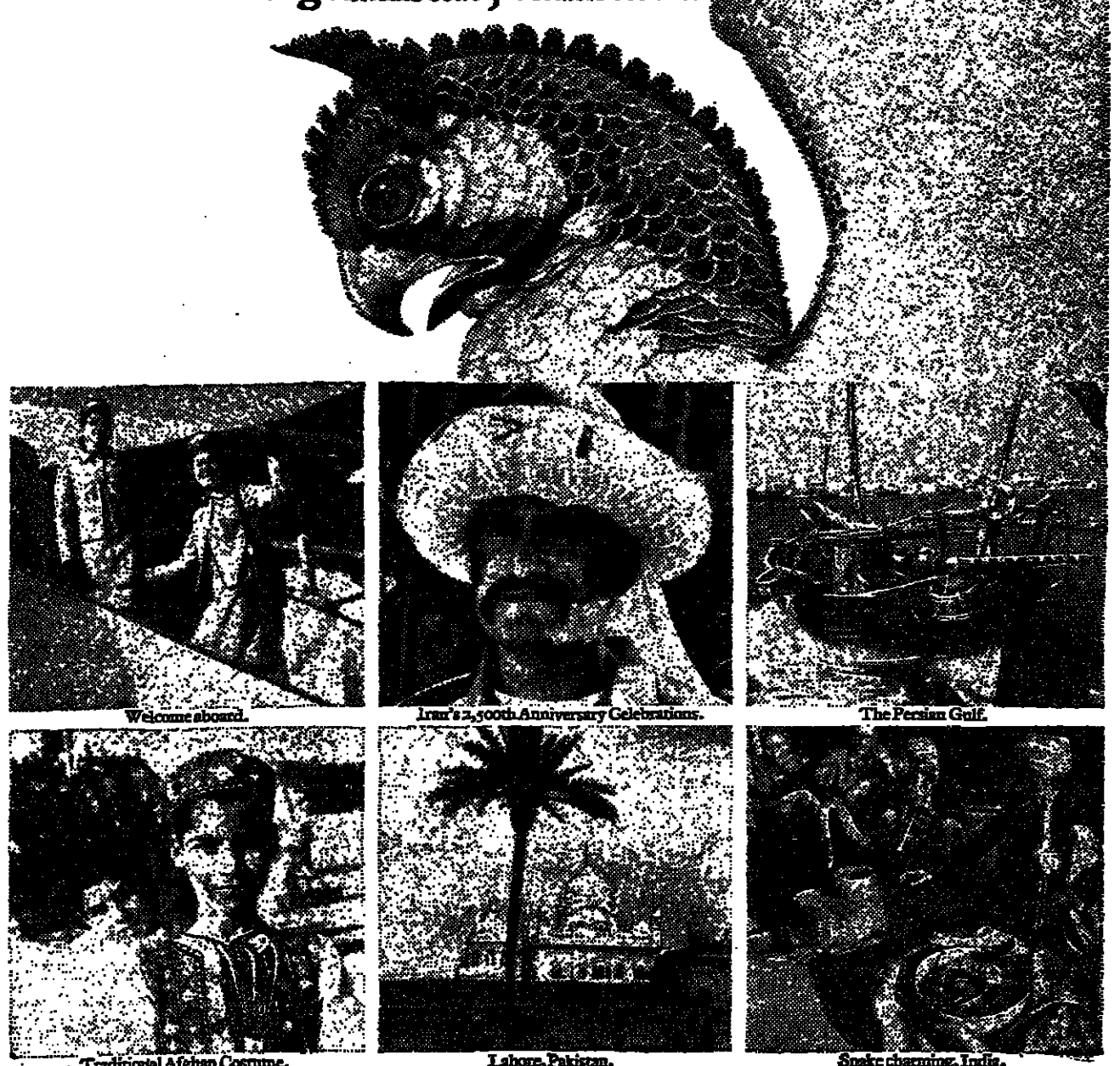
The assembly was called to discuss measures against government interference in the election of officers of the association. Justice Minister Antonio Maria Oriol last December vetoed a list of liberal delegates, which led to the indefinite postponement of the vote.

Witnesses said the fist fight broke out when liberal lawyer Jaime Miralles tried to address the more than 600 members and was booed by a group of conservative lawyers.

Lawyer-industrialist Lucas Oriol, a brother of the justice minister, then approached Mr. Miralles and—according to conservative lawyers—"playfully" touched Mr. Miralles' face with a newspaper.

Mr. Miralles, who said Mr. Oriol had hit him in the face, punched Mr. Oriol repeatedly, then knocked down two other conservatives who had come to Mr. Oriol's aid, eyewitnesses said.

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## THEATER IN PARIS

## A New Star in Simon Play

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 15 (UPI).—A bright new star has arisen on the Parisian theatrical scene. Her name is Micheline Lucioni and she is playing in "Le Grand Standing" which opened at the Théâtre Saint-Georges on Monday evening.

Here is a young comedienne with a pliant personality. She is not a movie beauty, but she radiates charm. As she breezes through the role of the worried wife of a misanthropic New Yorker, one has a glimpse of the countless possibilities that await her. One can easily picture her stealing the show as one of Molière's plain-dealing maids or as an operetta soubrette or as a flapper heroine. Here is a prophetic as well as a triumphant performance. It has infinite variety, the knack of conveying moods, and a wry humor. Beneath its broad smiles and comic exasperation, it strikes a poignant note with its revelation of a wifely vulnerability.

"Le Grand Standing" is a translation of "The Prisoner of Second

Avenue" by Neil Simon, an enormous hit in New York. Simon is the most popular of Broadway authors today, a post formerly held by George S. Kaufman and, before Kaufman, by George M. Cohan. His predecessors possessed a livelier wit and skill, but he is the man of the moment.

According to the program—in which he is compared to Shakespeare—Simon was born in the Bronx, but he has not made copy of his native borough in his plays. His humor is not racy or folk-flavored. It would be far less surprising to learn that he had first seen the light of day in a 45th Street box office. Indeed, many of his witticisms have such an inside Sardi's ring that they probably require explanation in Buffalo or Chicago.

Several of his comedies have been done in Paris and London, but none of these has yet succeeded in repeating the success they have enjoyed in New York. Their translators not only retain the background of the originals but also all their references to the New York scene: to Central Park, the Plaza Hotel, visits to psychoanalysts and local TV programs. Raymond Caspary in the present case has supplied an almost word-for-word version.

One suspects that in "The Prisoner of Second Avenue," Mr. Simon intended to write a more serious play than usual. Certainly, its theme is gloomy enough and its problems provocatively stated. It describes a typical middle-class New Yorker driven to madness by the stresses and strains of contemporary urban existence. He suffers robbery and polluted air, television brainwashing and noisy neighbors, and is haunted by the fear of losing his job. When he does lose his job, he recedes into a world of paranoid fantasy. His loyal wife nurses him tenderly and his more affluent relatives agree to finance his rehabilitation, but his restoration to sanity seems doubtful. At the end, unsecured, he is girding himself for another battle with the maddest of the mad.

Actually the play is a tragedy gagged up to resemble a slapstick farce. But whatever its deficiencies as dramatic literature, it is sparked into life by Pierre Mondy as the harassed husband, by Micheline Lucioni's brilliant rendering of the sympathetic though helpless wife, by

Micheline  
Lucioni,  
who stars in  
French version  
of a Neil  
Simon comedy.

Alfred Adam as a practical brother and by Paulette Dubost, Yvonne Clech and Jacqueline Doyen as three widowed sisters who are torn between family compassion and the itch to hold on to their money.

Paris has a new theater: the Carré Thorigny (8 Rue de Thorigny) in that picturesque quarter of 17th-century palaces, the Marais. It is a plain and simple playhouse, but the design of its performing space might have been inspired by the baroque Teatro Olympia of Vicenza. Like its famous model, this intimate theater's stage is curtailless and of stone—the Thorigny walls, however, having been white-washed.

The manager, Silvia Monfort, is presently herself on its boards as the passion-quent queen of Athens in a bizarre "Phèdre" that is neither the tragedy of Euripides nor that of Racine but a combination of the two. This curious scheme is quite fascinating and highly original. Denis Llorca staged it as though the hybrid text were by Arrabal.

The Aphrodite of the Greek play, banished by Racine, has been restored to cast her curse at the beginning on the chaotic Ellypseus. The nurse Oenone and the tutor Théramène of Racine have become a single figure, a masked and sinister character, who wanders out onto the steps of the auditorium to recite the tirade of the prince's untimely death, carrying the innocent victim on his shoulders.

Llorca quickens the tragedy's traffic with various theatrical innovations. Acrobatic rites, choreographic movement, wild animal cries and the ominous beat of jungle drums have been introduced and occasionally a high dramatic intensity is achieved, principally in the scenes between Jean-Claude Drouot as the angered father and Jean-Pierre André as the son suspected of incest. This experiment employing ultra-modern means to stage classic drama may shock the professors but it has remarkable and stimulating vigor.

In the theater's lobby there is a Molière exhibit worthy of your attention.

## MUSIC IN ITALY

## Piccola Scala Festival Puts Milan Into 20th Century

By William Weaver

MILAN (UPI).—Since its establishment, shortly after the last war, the Piccola Scala has alternated contemporary music with chamber works of the 18th and 19th centuries, but somehow the 20th century has always seemed a slightly uneasy guest, not at home among the neo-classical decorations and the gold plush.

Thus the recent, week-long festival entitled "Today's Music 1973," was a real breakthrough, emblematic of the Scala's new regime and, no doubt, a harbinger of future developments. It was also encouraging to see the audience get larger from one event to the next, and even when one did not share the public's youthful enthusiasm, that enthusiasm was a welcome contrast to the weary, indifferent attitude one encounters too frequently around the corner at the "big" Scala.

Actually, not all the music at the Piccola Scala this week was brand new. Some of the works performed can virtually be considered fixed points of the contemporary repertoire: Hans Werner Henze's "El Cimarron," for example, and Peter Maxwell Davies's "Eight Songs for a Mad King," each conducted by the respective composers and both starring the extraordinary American baritone William Pearson, a deeply moving ex-slave in the Henze and a haunted, haunting George III in the Davies. Neither of these works had been heard in Milan previously and the reception was triumphant.

## World Premieres

Among the world premieres two self-respecting festival can be without them: Flavio Testi's long piece for a capella choir, "Cancion Desesperada," on a Neruda text, sounded dry, academic; Gerardo Arriaga's work for solo voice, "E Ciascuno Saluto nell'Altro la Vita," was nearly dead, an excellent showpiece for the asexual soprano Gabriella Ravazzi. Stomu Yamashita, the quicksilver percussionist in Henze's "Cimarron," also gave some solo performances, including a work of his own, "Masks," and another bravura hit by Hewell Tereuh.

With the virtuoso London Sinfonietta, there was a full-length Stockhausen evening, again with the composer present and conducting. The program ranged from the early "Kreuzspiel," now over 20 years old, to the very recent "Ylem," which in the composer's words "still needs him." The performances were exemplary and, again, the audience—largely young—received the music and the musicians with loud approbation.

Naturally, there were works by members of older generations: An "homage" to Milhaud consisted of a performance (rather scratchy) of his Quartets No. 14 and No. 15 and the Ode to the East when they are superimposed. There were two brief choral works by Dallapiccola. Shostakovich's 14th Symphony, Goffredo Petrassi's "Fun" for guitar. After each evening's concert, performers and composers joined the public in the theater's foyer for a glass or two of excellent Apulian wine and informal discussions, which sometimes took the shape of little lectures, but often developed into friendly, or spicy exchanges of questions and answers.

One may discuss the worth of this or that work included in the Piccola Scala festival, but the worth of the enterprise and its significance in Milan cultural life are beyond debate. The Milanese listening audience is being brought—not even kicking and screaming—into the present.

## American Art Makes \$3.16 Million at a New York Auction

By Nancy L. Ross

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPI).—Prices for 20th-century American art soared last night when 88 paintings and sculptures from the Edith G. Halpert collection were sold at auction in New York for \$3,161,150.

Three of the works established new records, according to a spokesman for Sotheby, Parke-Bernet, where the remaining 109 pieces of the Halpert collection are to go on sale tonight. The pre-sale estimate for the entire collection was \$1.8 to \$2.5 million. "Little Joe With Cow" by Yasuo Kuniyoshi, an American of Japanese descent who died in 1953, brought \$250,000, about seven times more than his pre-sale estimate. A Parke-Bernet spokesman called it a record for a 20th-century American painting bought at auction. The purchaser was a Tokyo dealer.

"Poppies" by Georgia O'Keeffe sold for \$120,000 to a Florida collector in what was described as "ferocious bidding. The price was more than twice the estimate

and a record for a work by a living American artist. The previous record was held by Roy Lichtenstein's "Big Painting No. 6" which sold for \$75,000 on Nov. 18, 1970.

Still another record, according to Parke-Bernet, was the \$130,000 for Elie Nadelman's sculpture "Tango: A Pair of Figures."

A "landmark" sale the sale of one of the most successful auctions ever held since Parke-Bernet was founded in 1888. Halpert called it as "a landmark day for pre-World War II American art," he predicted that names like Stuart Davis (1894-1964), with 10 works represented, and Charles Sheeler (1883-1965) with nine, would become "international."

For nearly a decade, until her death in 1970, the nation's capital had hoped that Edith Gregor Halpert would donate her important collection of 20th-century American paintings to a Washington museum. The hopes waxed and waned as Mrs. Halpert, a wealthy New York dealer and

owner, with her husband Samuel, of the Downtown Gallery, jiggled her \$3-million prize like a puppet on a string before the lustful eyes of gallery officials.

The Halperts (who were also painters) championed American artists back in the 1920s when their works were considered too orthodox for uptown galleries. Their finds included Stuart Davis, Ben Shahn, John Marin, Georgia O'Keeffe, Charles Sheeler, Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Jack Levine, Marsden Hartley, Elie Nadelman and many others.

Sometimes the Halpert string was very long as when the Russian-born collector told director Hermann Warner Williams Jr. of Washington's Corcoran Museum that she would donate 350 paintings on condition that they be housed in a new wing, estimated to cost \$500,000 back in 1967.

"Technicalities" At other times it was very short, as in September, 1962, when Mr. Williams's assistant told The Washington Post that Mrs. Halpert had withdrawn most of her demands and the negotiations were successfully concluded "except for final technicalities."

Still, even after two exhibitions in 1960 and 1962 featuring her collection, none of the Halperts treasures ever found a permanent home on the Corcoran's walls. Negotiations broke down when the gallery could not meet all the conditions of the gift, including air-conditioned galleries and a proportion of the collection on display at all times. Nor did the Halpert collection ever find a home anywhere else in Washington or the nation.

For, by her own count, during that decade she was negotiating with 20 other institutions, including the Baltimore Museum of Art and, around 1965, the Smithsonian's National Collection of Fine Arts. Mrs. Halpert continued to dicker almost until her death.

Yet, when her will was read, it was found she had directed her collection be sold for the benefit of her heirs, not given away, according to James Maroney, head of Sotheby, Parke-Bernet's American painting department.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Commodity Stocks Lead  
Wall St. Price Plunge

OKYO, March 15 (Reuters).—Japan will sound out West Germany and France on the possibility of arranging a "friendly" swap of the yen for the dollar at a certain level above their current rates, Japanese monetary officials said today.

Under the "friendly float," the yen would be allowed to fluctuate within a certain range around a fixed rate, but the yen would remain at a certain level above the deutsche mark and the franc through an understanding with Germany and France, they said.

Under the 1971 Smithsonian agreement, the yen was fixed at 360 to the dollar, but this time West Germany might ask for a larger margin between the two floating currencies, the officials said.

Arrangements for such a "friendly float" are made, the yen will have some link with the Common Market currencies "like a political party supporting a government without joining it," they said.

J.K. Narrows  
Trade Deficit

LONDON, March 15 (AP).—Britain's foreign trade was in a red for \$21 million in January, the lowest since the start of the year, according to the latest figures from the Department of Trade and Industry reported today.

The department said the visible trade deficit was \$77 million, \$1 million less than the January deficit.

This was offset by monthly "invisible earnings" overseas of \$6 million from such things as tourism, banking, insurance and freight.

Visible exports were up \$19 million to \$900 million, but imports kept pace with the increase to \$919 million, a rise of \$18 million on January. That was a record high for imports and the second highest level for exports.

The continuing deficits are a main cause of the weakness of the pound. Last year saw a trade turnaround which converted 1971's slight surplus into a deficit of more than \$1 billion.

Commenting on the February trade figures, Secretary of State Peter Walker said they confirm "the strongly rising trend of British exports."

The French and the Germans will be sounded out on the idea during tomorrow's Paris meeting of finance ministers, the officials said.

Finance Minister Klaus Kinkel, who left here today to attend the Paris meeting, said yesterday he would sound out U.S. Treasury Secretary George Shultz on when Japan could give the yen a new fixed rate.

The officials also said Japan would agree to revise and expand the dormant agreement for a yen-dollar swap, so that the Federal Reserve Bank could use the yen to support the dollar through market intervention.

Under the swap agreement, suspended since August, 1971, the United States and Japan could borrow each other's currency to a limit of \$1 billion.

The United States has similar swap agreements with other major countries with the total facilities estimated at about \$11 billion.

Germany is expected to request that the United States expand and invoke the swap agreement between the two countries for a similar purpose, the officials said.

But the main question now is how far the United States is prepared to use the facilities to intervene in the market to a significant extent, they said. Small-scale intervention would not be very effective, they added.

BP's Profit Falls  
By 52.7 Percent

LONDON, March 15 (AP-DJ).—British Petroleum's net profit was more than halved last year, dropping to \$70.3 million from \$148.8 million in 1971.

Announcing the 52.7 percent decline today, the company declared a year-end dividend of 10.95 pence, making a total for the year of 20.64 pence, unchanged.

Sales rose to \$22.3 billion from the previous year's \$22.2 billion.

BP said increased prices and improved demand in the final quarter helped its fourth-quarter results.

Louche Net Gains

Meanwhile Louche said its net profit rose to \$2.62 million in the Dec. 31 first quarter compared with \$1.63 million in the same period a year earlier.

Turnover increased to \$56.9 million from \$50 million.

GENEVA, March 15 (Reuters).—Negotiators from the United States and the European Economic Community today started talks expected to last for months of tough bargaining here over U.S. claims for trade compensation following the EEC's enlargement from six to nine countries.

The talks could have a decisive impact on prospects for the broader world trade talks scheduled to open in Tokyo on Sept. 12.

Rule 24/6 of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade stipulates that when countries enter a common union, the whole union—in this case the EEC—must compensate other GATT members for any damage to their trade interests.

The United States considers that its exports, particularly on the farm side, will be harmed by Britain, Denmark and Ireland dovetailing their tariffs with the Common Market's during the next five years.

The experts say that if the two trading giants fail to reach agreement by summer, hopes will be slim for a fruitful start to the Tokyo talks, which will seek to liberalize world commerce by cutting customs duties and removing other non-tariff barriers.

The U.S. delegation, led by Herbert Propps, assistant special representative for trade affairs, met with the EEC team, headed by Paul Luyten of Belgium, in strict secrecy at the headquarters of the International Telecommunications Union here.

The two sides were expected to spend today's meeting arranging procedural matters, and sources close to the negotiating teams said the Americans might hand the Europeans their "bill" for compensation, showing how much trade they expect to lose on each product.

The EEC policy, for years a subject of contention between the United States and the Common Market, relies on a system of variable levies which make imports from third countries as expensive as the highest price paid for the product within the EEC.

Britain is the world's largest food-importing nation and, together with Denmark and Ireland, had been expected to increase their grain imports from the United States. Other main items concerning the United States are tobacco, hard and citrus fruits.

The opening gambit is that the United States and other claimants will benefit by the new members applying the lower EEC external tariff on industrial goods and that this makes up for losses on the farm side.

But the Americans are bound to reply that loss of trade in one sector cannot be compensated by gains in another without agreement.

Other main claimants among the more than 60 countries which have rights under GATT are Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Japan, on the other hand, is said to be content, as it is mainly interested in exports of manufactured goods to the EEC and tariffs on these on the average will be going down.

## Thyssen Sure of Rheinstahl Majority

August Thyssen-Huetten is assured of obtaining a majority interest in Rheinstahl, a Thyssen spokesman said yesterday. The 470-million-mark par-value stock has accepted Thyssen's bid. Thyssen offered 126 marks cash for each 100-mark par-value Rheinstahl share in its bid for control of the steel processor. The shares sold by stockholders are being held in trust by a bank group until the acquisition has been approved by the Common Market Commission.

## Litton Ordered to Shed Unit

The Federal Trade Commission (FTC) has ordered Litton Industries to divest itself of the German firm Triumph-Adler, a competing manufacturer of typewriters that Litton acquired in 1969. In its ruling the FTC said that the acquisition had anti-competitive effects in the highly concentrated typewriter industry as a whole and in the areas of office electric and manual machines. Litton entered the typewriter market in February, 1965, by acquiring Royal-McBee, maker of Royal brand machines. On Jan. 3, 1969, Litton purchased Triumph-Adler for approximately \$65 million.

## Japan Firms to Spend More

Major Japanese corporations plan sharply higher capital spending in the year beginning April 1, Japan Development Bank, a government-owned bank, which surveyed 1,378 companies capitalized at 1 billion yen or more, said today. The country's manufacturing sector has budgeted a particularly large increase in outlays for new plant and equipment. The bank said that the Japanese economy is expected to expand at a rate of 7.5 percent in 1973, and that the government will continue to support the expansion through various financial measures.

## U.S. Auto Sales Rise 27.6 Percent

The U.S. auto industry sold 340,355 new cars in the first 10 days of March, a 27.6 percent increase from 266,844 cars sold in the same period last year. The daily selling rate of 26,706 was second to the record 28,496 sales a day in the first 10 days of March, 1966. The daily rate last year was 20,937 cars. All four auto makers reported increases, with General Motors up 33.7 percent, Ford 25.1 percent, Chrysler 11 percent and American Motors 30.2 percent.

## BAT Predicts Higher Profit

British-American Tobacco chairman Richard Dobson says he can "faithfully predict" a rise in net profit for the year ending Sept. 30. Speaking at the annual meeting, Mr. Dobson added however that currency uncertainties make it difficult to estimate this year's earnings. Mr. Dobson says that in the first five months of fiscal 1973, BAT's tobacco businesses have not varied greatly from the end of fiscal 1972, but the company's major U.S. unit, Brown & Williamson Tobacco, continues to outperform the U.S. tobacco industry in general. A recent rise in U.S. tobacco prices "will go some way to restoring the profits of Brown & Williamson to a level appropriate to its commercial success," Mr. Dobson adds.

## U.S. Company Profits Up in Quarter, Year

WASHINGTON, March 15 (Reuters).—Before-tax book profits of corporations rose \$2.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 1972 to a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of \$101.9 billion the Commerce Department reported today. This brought the total for the year to \$84.3 billion compared with \$83.3 billion in 1971.

About half the fourth-quarter rise occurred in manufacturing, reflecting gains for both non-durable and durable goods industries.

With corporate capital consumption allowances rising about \$1 billion, corporate cash flow reached an annual rate of \$100.2 billion—\$4.5 billion higher than the third-quarter rate.

Tax liability for the year was estimated at \$41.3 billion, some \$4 billion more than 1971.

## Common Market Monetary Fund Said on Schedule

STRASBOURG, March 15 (Reuters).—The Common Market's new monetary cooperation fund—designed to help member countries over temporary monetary difficulties—will be set up on schedule on April 1, the EEC commissioner in charge of monetary policy said today.

Replying to fears expressed in the European Parliament that the new organization would not be established on the date set, West German commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp said the creation of the fund was not in question.

Mr. Haferkamp told the nine-nation assembly that the fund would be set up with capital of 1.4 billion units of account (about \$583 million).

The assembly examined and adopted a report from its economic affairs committee which said the fund should have wider powers and greater resources "so that it can exercise more influence on the development of monetary policy."

The report said the importance of the fund was in the possibilities of its development into a European central bank.

## One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchange:

March 15, 1973	Today Prev.	Ch.
ster. 16 per 100	2.4665	-5.44
Belg. fr. 100	36.75	36.9
Deutsche mark	3.801	3.825
Danish krona	6.15	6.205
Swedish krona	24.0	24.0
Fr. fr. 100	4.485	4.515
Gr. dr. 100	165.5	165.5
Irish pound	4.20	4.20
Lira (A)	573.5	597
Lira (B)	562.0	562
Peso	57.55	57.55
Schilling	20.25	20.25
Sv. krona	4.288	4.41
Swiss franc	2.062	2.062
Yen	255	255.5

A: From B: Commercial.

## Trading Rules Changed On the Paris Bourse

PARIS, March 15 (Reuters).—French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has approved changes in Bourse trading rules aimed at improving and modernizing its operations, the Finance Ministry said in a communiqué today.

The changes allow for continuous trading to take place outside official Bourse hours through the use of jobbing techniques, as well as improving protection for small shareholders in the event of takeover bids, according to details given in this morning's Official Gazette.

It also provides scope for bids aimed at acquiring a minority stake in a company, the gazette adds.

## U.S. Panel Votes To Extend the Equalization Tax

WASHINGTON, March 15 (Reuters).—The Senate Finance Committee voted today to continue the U.S. tax on foreign securities for 15 months through June 30, 1974.

The committee agreed to the same extension of interest equalization tax that had been approved earlier by the House, despite administration demands that the tax be extended through December, 1974.

The open meeting of the Finance Committee was the first session in which the public was allowed to watch a tax-writing committee actually vote on details of revenue-raising legislation.

The present interest equalization tax applies an effective 0.75 percentage point annually to the cost of foreign securities issued to or acquired by Americans.

The tax law will expire at the end of this month unless Congress extends it.

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**ANGLO-SUISSE S.A.**

looking for shareholders to buy a bank having a value of \$5,000,000.

This bank exists in a Common Market country and was established 40 years ago.

The potential of this Common Market country is enormous and it is without doubt that in three years' time the invested capital will be returned by 100% after local taxes have been paid.

Individuals or financing institutes are invited to write for a personal meeting with the representative of the local interested shareholders.

Write to: Intercontinental C.H.,  
11 Chemin Terroux,  
Cointrin - Genève.

**INTERFUND** société anonyme

Registered office: Luxembourg, 1 Place de Metz

The Shareholders are invited to attend

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders that will be held at Luxembourg in the Registered Office on Tuesday, March 27, 1973, at 11:00 a.m., with the following:

**AGENDA**

1. Report of the Directors and of the Auditor.
2. Presentation and approval of the balance sheet and the profit and loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1972.
3. Discharge to be given to the Board of Directors and to the Auditor.
4. Statutory Appointments.
5. Presentation and approval of the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss account of the Secondary Seat, Milan, for the year ended December 31, 1972.
6. Miscellaneous.

Shareholders who wish to attend the Meeting may obtain the admission card by depositing their shares with one of the banks listed below at least five days before the day of the meeting at:

Caisse d'Epargne de l'Etat, Luxembourg;  
Banca del Credito Italiano;  
Banca di Roma;  
Banca di Napoli;  
Banca di Sicilia;  
Banca di Venezia;  
Banca di Trieste;  
Banca di Udine;  
Banca di Verona;  
Banca di Vicenza;  
Banca di Padova;  
Banca di Bergamo;  
Banca di Brescia;  
Banca di Cremona;  
Banca di Mantova;  
Banca di Milano;  
Banca di Pavia;  
Banca di Sondrio;  
Banca di Varese;  
Banca di Lecco;  
Banca di Como;  
Banca di Intra;  
Banca di Stresa;  
Banca di Varese;  
Banca di Sesto San Giovanni;  
Banca di Legnano;  
Banca di Gallarate;  
Banca di Saronno;  
Banca di Robbiate;  
Banca di Cinisello Balsamo;  
Banca di Corsico;  
Banca di Sesto San Giovanni;  
Banca di Legnano;  
Banca di Gallarate;  
Banca di Saronno;  
Banca di Robbiate;  
Banca di Cinisello Balsamo;  
Banca di Corsico;

As to the shares circulating in Italy, the deposit may be made with one of the banks listed below:

Banca di Sicilia;  
Monte dei Paschi di Siena;  
Banca Agricola Milanese;  
Banca Commerciale Italiana;  
Banca Commerciale e Industriale;  
Banca di Napoli;  
Banca di Roma;  
Banca di Venezia;  
Banca di Trieste;  
Banca di Udine;  
Banca di Verona;  
Banca di Vicenza;  
Banca di Padova;  
Banca di Bergamo;  
Banca di Brescia;  
Banca di Cremona;  
Banca di Mantova;  
Banca di Milano;  
Banca di Pavia;  
Banca di Sondrio;  
Banca di Varese;  
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Banca di Varese;  
Banca di Sesto San Giovanni;  
Banca di Legnano;  
Banca di Gallarate;  
Banca di Saronno;  
Banca di Robbiate;  
Banca di Cinisello Balsamo;  
Banca di Corsico;

For the Board of Directors:  
**LUXEMBOURG TRUSTEE COMPANY**  
FINNTRUST.

**Brandt Says U.S. Is Prepared To Help on Currency Crisis**

(Continued from Page 1)

swap arrangement could include a plan under which the U.S. Federal Reserve Bank would borrow deutsche marks or other European currencies from central banks to back the dollar on currency markets. This arrangement would put the onus of intervention to support the dollar on the United States.

Some observers are of the opinion that the announcement of the swap arrangement will discourage speculation so decisively that forced interventions will be minimal.

Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt put the swap proposal to Mr. Shultz and his team here today. With Mr. Shultz were Paul A. Volcker, under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, and Helmut Sonnenfeldt, the European specialist on the National Security Council.

"It all depends now on Shultz," said Prof. Wilhelm Hankel, formerly Bonn's top monetary expert and now president of a German bank. "He must assure that the dollar will not be put into a position of gradual devaluation."

The money exchanges are scheduled to reopen Monday, after an unprecedented two-week closure. The meeting in Paris tomorrow will be attended by the Common Market nations, the United States, Canada, Japan, Sweden and Switzerland.

Some observers here, including Prof. Hankel, do not expect dramatic decisions at the Paris conference, but they hope the decision will be made this week-end in Washington on the future role of the United States in avoiding further chaos in the world money markets and tending off the prospect of a world trade war.

8 1/4% = NORMAL INTERNATIONAL RATE OF INTEREST  
6 3/4% = EXTRA PREMIUM TO COMBAT INFLATION

15% — Payment of net income. All Bonds are a conservative investment in pharmaceuticals, medicines, antibiotics and medical foods, for human or veterinary consumption.

MANY — factories of the above mentioned products are our strength. Indirectly we help mankind. You put your dollar to work and give you financial independence before and after retirement, exempted from any charges, etc.

RICES — if you could get hold of the household accounts your grandmother kept around at the beginning of the century you would find the paid about five cents for a loaf of bread or a quart of milk!

Today's young housewife must be prepared to pay at least six times what her grandmother did for the same staples. The increase may be expressed in cents in everyday items or in the several hundred dollars more needed to buy a new car. It is only the naive person who is surprised by rising prices; maybe by our interest rate. Why not pay a higher interest?

We would be happy to supply you with further details.

ASL (International) S.A./Inc./L.N.  
Liaison Office: ASL S.A./Inc./L.N. Manufacturers of Antibiotics & Medicines  
71 Boulevard  
1200 ZUG,  
Switzerland.

**German Plane Go-Ahead**

DUSSELDORF, March 15 (Reuters).—West Germany's first passenger jet airliner—the 40-seater VFW-Fokker 614—will go into full production almost immediately following a government decision on future financial support, the company said today.

**FIRST SECURITY CAPITAL AND INCOME FUND N.V.**  
(Established in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles)

Participating Cumulative Preference Shares  
DIVIDEND NOTICE  
Designated Coupon: No. 4

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders has this day declared a cumulative preferential dividend of US\$ 10.00 and an extra dividend of US\$ 7.82 per Participating Cumulative Preference Share for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1972, payable on March 20, 1973.

Preference Shareholders will receive payment of such dividends in U.S. Dollars as follows:

1. In the case of holders of registered certificates, a check in the amount of US\$ 17.82 will be mailed by First National City Bank, Brussels, on March 19, 1973, to the holders of record on March 16, 1973.
2. In the case of holders of bearer certificates, payment in the amount of US\$ 17.82 will be made against presentation of Coupon No. 4 on or after March 20, 1973, to First National City Bank (Corporate Agency Department), 111 Wall Street, New York, N.Y.; the main office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Amsterdam; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Belgique, S.A. or First National City Bank in Brussels; Hill Samuel & Co. Limited in London; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg, Luxembourg; Banca Commerciale Italiana in Milan; or Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas in Paris.

First Security Capital and Income Fund N.V.  
Caribbean Management Company  
Managing Director  
Curaçao, March 12, 1973

**CAPITAL ITALIA S.A.**  
Société Anonyme  
Registered office: 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend the annual general meeting to be held on March 27th, 1973 at 10.00 a.m. at the registered office.

**Agenda**

1. Submittal of the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor.
2. Approval of the balance-sheet and of the profit and loss account as of December 31, 1972.
3. Decision on the disposal of the net profits of the year 1972.
4. Discharge to the Directors and Statutory Auditor.
5. Decision on the cooptation of a new Director and election or reelection of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor for a new term of one year.
6. Miscellaneous.

Copies of the annual report containing the audited financial accounts are available to Shareholders at the registered office of the Fund in Luxembourg and at its branch-office at 25, Via Marengo, Turin, Italy.

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require no quorum and will be taken by a simple majority of the shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting a bearer shareholder must be able to produce his bearer share-certificate at the meeting or he must, at least 5 days before the meeting, have deposited his shares at one of the following addresses (an alternative entitling him to appoint a proxy to vote on his behalf):

CREDITO ITALIANO  
Any branch office in Italy.  
KREDIETBANK S.A. LUXEMBOURGEOISE  
37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg.

The Board of Directors

**CAPITAL ITALIA S.A.**  
Société Anonyme  
Registered office: 37, rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg

Messrs. Shareholders are hereby convened to attend an extraordinary general meeting to be held on March 27th, 1973 at 10.30 a.m. at the registered office.

**Agenda**

1. Decision to increase the corporate capital by an amount of up to three million U.S. Dollars by an incorporation of retained earnings as of 31 December 1972 and an issue of up to 200,000 new shares of a par value of 1.00 U.S. dollar, fully paid in, with like rights and privileges as all other outstanding shares.
2. Decision to allocate such new shares to Shareholders of the Fund at a rate of 1 new share for 25 shares issued and outstanding at such date.
3. Decision to amend Article 5 of the Articles of Incorporation of the Fund in order to conform and reflect the decision taken on points 1 and 2 of the agenda.
4. Authorization to the Board of Directors to take all steps to implement decisions taken on points 1 and 2, namely by obtaining a quotation of the coupon No 1 on the Luxembourg stock exchange for a certain period.

Resolutions on the above mentioned agenda will require a quorum of one half of the Shares issued and outstanding and a majority of two-thirds of the Shares present or represented at the meeting.

In order to attend the meeting Shareholders must conform to the same rules regarding presentation or deposit of their share-certificates as mentioned above for the annual general meeting of Shareholders held on the same day at the same place and giving separate proxy for the extraordinary general meeting.

The Board of Directors







100-443887-1

[illegible]

erebelow is a legal notice to shareholders concerning the Company's proposed reorganization by transferring its business from the Bahamas to a Luxembourg Company.

As a result of the reorganization, shares of the Bahamas Company, voting or non-voting, will be exchanged; one for one, for voting shares of Securities Management Company S.A., Luxembourg.

For further information, please refer to the report to shareholders.

Shareholders will be informed of the details of the exchange procedure by way of press announcement.

Notice is hereby given that a separate general meeting of the holders of the non-voting shares in the capital of the above Company will be held at 16 Avenue Marie-Thérèse, City of Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, on Monday, the 26th day of March, 1973, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of (I) considering and (if thought fit) confirming the special resolutions numbered 1 to 3 below which were duly passed on the 9th day of March, 1973, and (II) considering and (if thought fit) passing the resolution numbered 4 below which will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution:

**SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS**

1. That the company be wound up and that Cecil Altmann and Eugène Patry, both of Geneva, Switzerland, be appointed liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.
2. That after subscription of the 4,011,215 shares referred to in resolution 2, this general meeting of Securities Management Co. Limited hereby authorizes the liquidators to cause the Company to enter into and give effect to an agreement for the sale of the whole of the undertaking, property and assets of the Company to Securities Management Company S.A., a company incorporated in Luxembourg, such agreement to be in the terms of the draft laid before this meeting and for purposes of identification signed by the chairman thereof, with such modifications, if any, as the liquidators may determine.
3. That the liquidators be, and they are hereby authorized, to distribute the assets of the Company in specie in such liquidation, such distribution, subject to the liabilities of the Company being otherwise paid or provided for and to any right of dissent conferred by law, to be on the basis of one share of Securities Management Company S.A. for each voting or non-voting share of the Company.


**EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION**

4. That the Company as a shareholder of Securities Management Company S.A., vote for the appointment of Mr. G.T. Whyte of Triumph Investment Trust Ltd., Mr. Herbert C. Andrae of Andrae Equity Investment Fund Ltd., and Mr. Cecil Altmann, of Securities Management Co. Limited, as additional directors of Securities Management Company S.A.

We are very pleased to announce that

**Will K. Weinstein**

has become a member of our Executive Committee.



**Oppenheimer & Co.**

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, INC.  
ONE NEW YORK PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10009

**NOTES**

In order that the above resolutions may be submitted to the meeting there must be present a quorum consisting of members present in person or by proxy holding or representing a majority in value of the subscribed and issued shares of the Company entitling the holders thereof to attend and vote at general meetings.

These resolutions may be passed only by a majority of not less than three-quarters of such members of the class for the time being entitled, according to the regulations of the Company, to vote as may be present, in person or by proxy.

With respect to bearer shares, such shares must be deposited with First National City Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., 16 Avenue Marie-Thérèse, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, and Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgaise, 37 Rue Notre-Dame, Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, no later than noon on Friday, March 23rd, 1973. Proxy forms and copies of the reports to shareholders are available at the offices of First National City Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg, and Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgaise, Luxembourg.

Voting and non-voting registered shareholders are convened by registered mail.

In order to be reckoned at the meeting, all forms of proxy must be deposited with the secretary before or at the meeting.

**By order of the Board of Directors,  
Cecil Altmann, Secretary.**



—1973—		Stocks and	Sis.
High.	Low.	Div. in \$ P/E	100s.
10 1/2	8 1/2	HallsMot .40 6	9

11-4	94	Maulie I	30e	9	2	1
10-2	64	McCro wt			10	
10-2	71	McCro wt n			17	
16-1	94	McCull OH		70	125	1
19-1	17	McDon n 40		8	15	1

10%	61%	Medco	Jwly	5	17	4
13	6%	Medenco	DB	11	31	4
23%	34%	MediaGn	52	19	19	4
7%	3%	Mego Int'l	in	8	11	4

14½	11½	Merlen 20a	9	17
8½	6¼	Mehcare In	8	14
17½	7½	Metrop Gret	8	619
5½	3½	Mich Geni	5	23
4½	3½	Mich Geni	10	4

17 1/2	13 1/2	Midl C	.306	5	5	1
117a	9	Midl	less	8	22	70
19	15 1/2	MidwFin	.36	11	3	18

**Incorporated**

**Goldman, Sachs & Co.**

**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith**

**Bache & Co.**

**Pearson, Hammill & Co.**

**Hayden Stone Inc.**

Inc. Walston & Co. Inc.

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1000



## Toronto Stocks

High	Low	Last	Chg
1135 C. Holiday	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
1135 C. Holiday	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
1135 C. Holiday	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
1135 C. Holiday	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
1135 C. Holiday	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
1135 C. Holiday	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
1135 C. Holiday	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
1135 C. Holiday	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
1135 C. Holiday	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2
1135 C. Holiday	15 1/2	15 1/2	1/2

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	Midday Indicated Prices
100% U.S. Govt	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00

## Mutual Funds

Closing prices on March 15, 1973		Bid Ask	
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National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., prices at which all securities of which it has been advised have been bought or sold		Bid Ask	
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# Another successful quarter for Siemens

Interim report for the period  
October 1 to December 31, 1972

The first quarter of the current fiscal year shows a satisfactory growth rate for the multinational Siemens Organization. Twenty per cent more orders were booked during the first three months and sales rose by 16% compared to the same period of the last fiscal year. Export orders and business negotiated by Siemens companies outside Germany reflected an even better trend. For the entire fiscal year Siemens expects an increase in new orders received of more than ten per cent and a growth in sales of approximately ten per cent.

On December 31, 1972, the company's inventory represented a value of 34% of the expected annual sales. Personnel costs were approximately \$470 million for the first quarter and the total investment amounted to over \$70 million.

Siemens has achieved a continuous growth during the last ten years. The company's worldwide sales climbed at an annual average of twelve per cent to \$5 billion in 1971/72. Because of this development Siemens almost doubled the company's share capital since 1961 in order to finance large-scale investment programs in many parts of the world. These investments are necessary to keep pace with the rising demand for more and better products and

techniques in all fields of electrical engineering and electronics.

A further share issue will be proposed during the forthcoming shareholders meeting. Present shareholders will be able to subscribe for the new shares at a preferential price of DM 100.00 for a DM 50.00 share on a basis of one share for each eight presently held.

During previous years Siemens shares have outperformed the average index for German stock companies.

If you would like to know more about Siemens, please contact us for further details. Siemens Corporation, 186 Wood Avenue South, Iselin, New Jersey 08830 (201) 494-1000.

Profit after tax came to \$28 million or 2.6% of sales. This figure is in line with the improved profitability trend achieved during the last fiscal year.

1st Quarter 1972/73	Change**
Orders Received (in Mill. \$)*	
Siemens companies in Germany	974 +1.4%
Export orders included above	262 +1.9%
Domestic Orders	712 +1.2%
Orders received abroad	663 +3.1%
	1,375 +2.0%

1st Quarter 1972/73	Change**
Sales (in Mill. \$)*	
Siemens companies in Germany	858 +1.7%
Export sales included above	225 +2.4%
Domestic Sales	635 +1.4%
Sales abroad	443 +1.8%
	1,078 +1.6%

March 15, 1973	Mid	Ask	Change
1 Day Fix	7.0	8.1	+ 0.1
One Month	8.1	8.9	+ 0.8
Three Months	8.1	8.9	+ 0.8
One Year	8.1	8.9	+ 0.8

March 15, 1973	Mid	Ask	Change
1 Day Fix	7.0	8.1	+ 0.1
One Month	8.1	8.9	+ 0.8
Three Months	8.1	8.9	+ 0.8
One Year	8.1	8.9	+ 0.8

## European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam	Brussels	Düsseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100% U.S. Govt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Amsterdam	Brussels	Düsseldorf	London	Milan	Paris	Zurich
100% U.S. Govt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
100% U.S. Govt	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Development of Sales and Capital (1961/62=100)

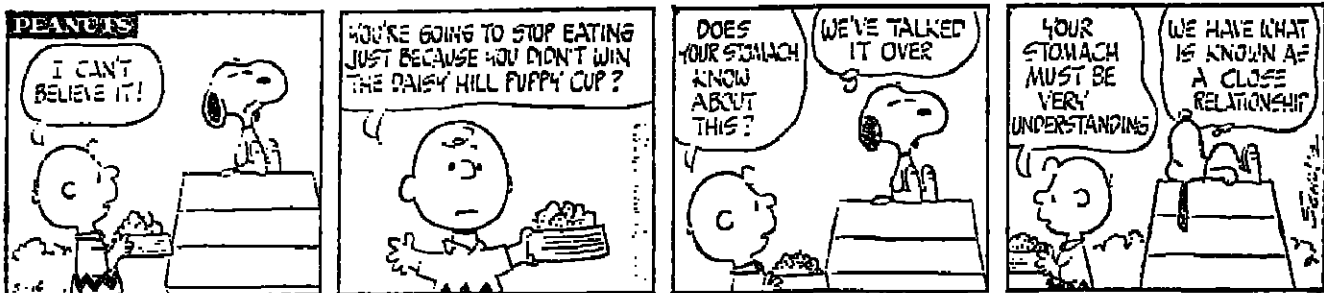
Development of Sales and Capital (1961/62=100)



Siemens - a leader in electronics and electrical engineering



PEANUTS



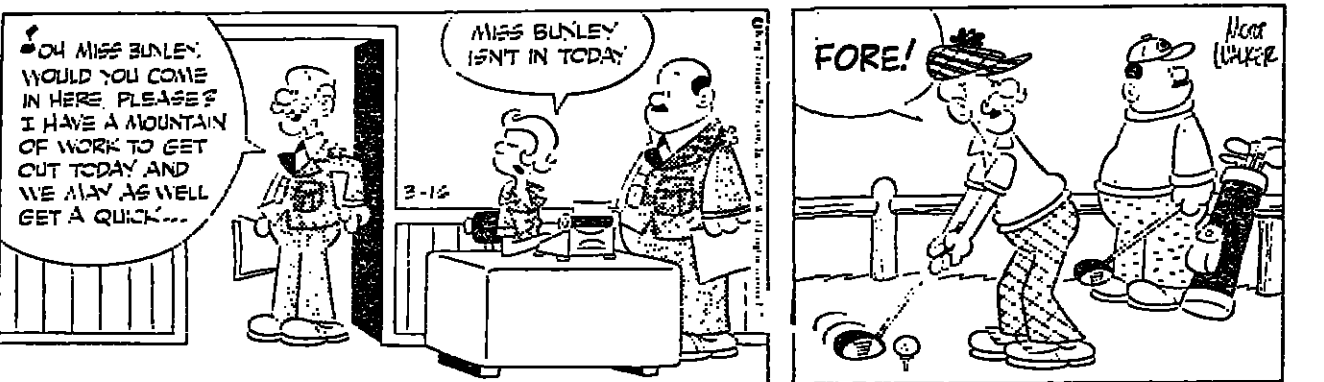
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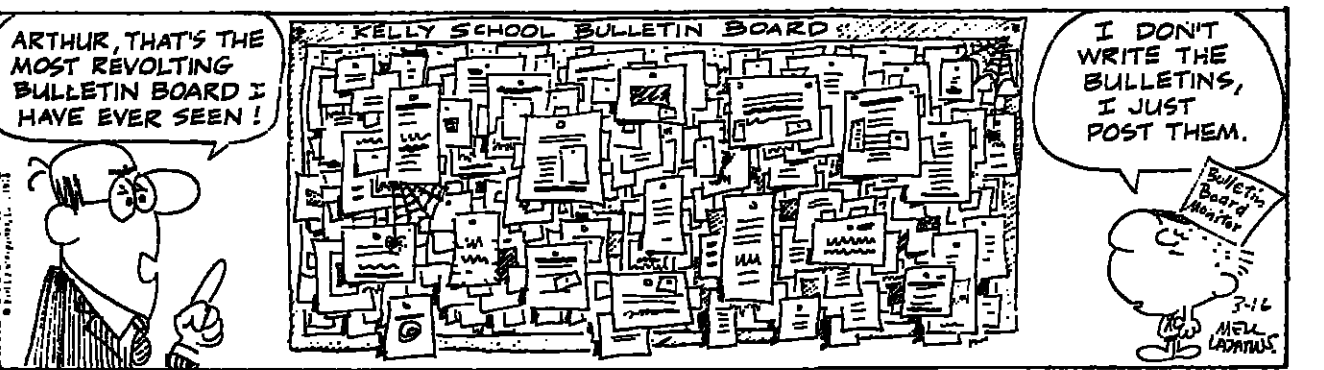
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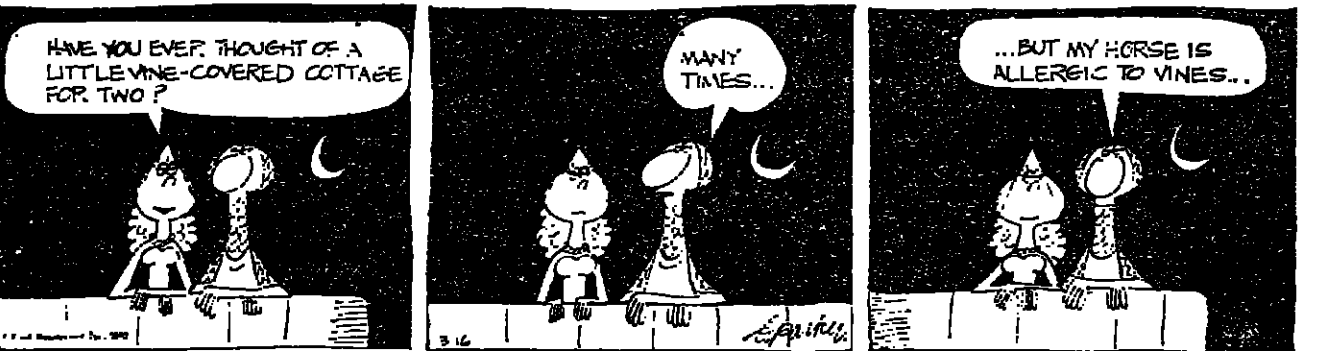
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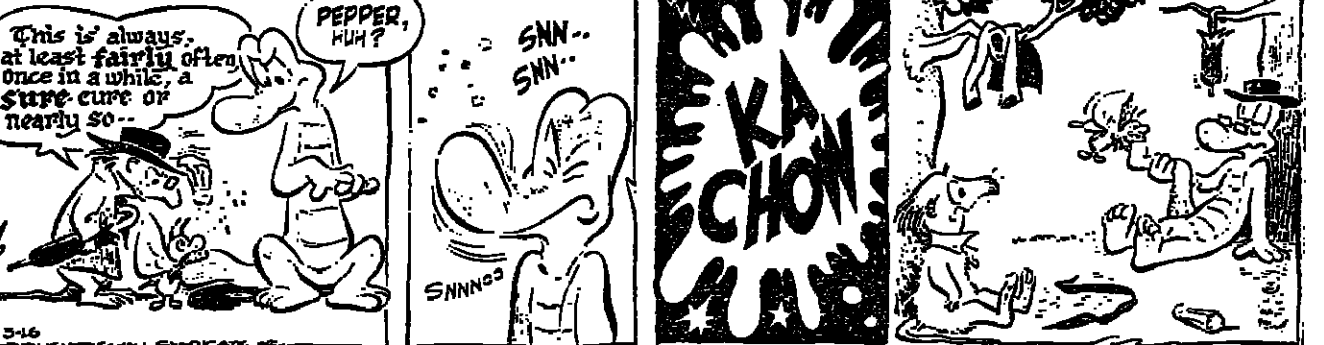
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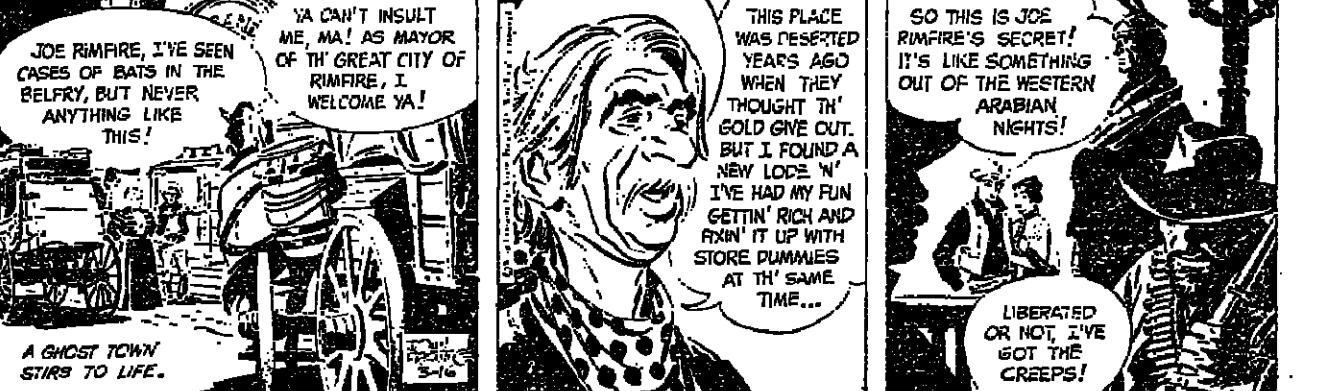
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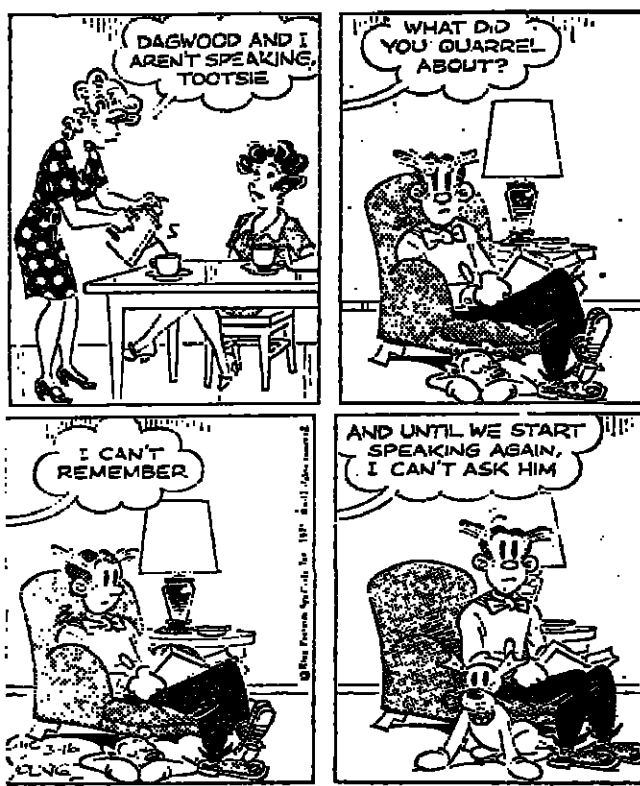
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RIP KIRBY



## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The defense had the rare pleasure of demonstrating the obvious fact that a five always outranks a four. On the diagramed deal, East opened with one heart. He later rebid the suit, but had to abandon hopes of game in the face of a silent partner.

North-South could have scrapped together nine tricks in three no-trump, but naturally bid to four spades. As the spade king is marked in the East hand by the bidding, North-South could reasonably expect to collect 11 tricks. That would have been the result if the opposing hearts had been divided six-two, but as it was the fates had a two-trick surprise in store for South.

West led his singleton heart, and when East won he returned the three. As he had rebid the suit, it was clear that this was not a normal fourth-best. The low card asked for the return of the low-ranking club suit if

as East hoped, his partner was able to ruff the heart return. West duly ruffed and returned a club as instructed. East won and returned the heart jack, allowing West to make the key play of the spade nine. This was an upshot, the use of an otherwise worthless trump to force a higher opposing trump and perhaps do partner some good in the process.

In this case, it did partner some good, but only just. South overtrumped with the spade jack and led the queen from dummy. East covered with the king and the ace won. The declarer entered dummy with a diamond lead and played the spade seven. But East had watched his partner's trump plays attentively, the six and the nine. So he covered with the eight, and the five was established as the setting trick.

Notice that it would not have helped South to make the seven his first trump lead from dummy, since East would have covered with the eight and the five would still have been the biggest little card in the deck.

NORTH  
 ♠ QJ7  
 ♥ KQ  
 ♦ AKQ  
 ♣ KQJ32

EAST (4)  
 ♠ K85  
 ♥ AJ98763  
 ♦ 1086532  
 ♣ 8743

SOUTH  
 ♠ A10432  
 ♥ 1054  
 ♦ 97  
 ♣ 106

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:  
 East South West North  
 1 ♠ Pass Pass Dbl.  
 2 ♥ 2 ♣ Pass 4 ♣  
 Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart two.

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

CRATS PERES BOLT  
 ARIAL IMAGE FIVER  
 INRI REIGN CENA  
 NOTICLODITALLINDAY  
 REIGNS CLODIN  
 APPLAUD POPULAR  
 SLAY ERROR DODO  
 CAN OAR NOE  
 OTIS ROPED OGRE  
 TACTICAL SORRIER  
 APTI RES  
 FAULTY GORMYHEAD  
 ANKOR HORDE FICIA  
 NINE AVIAR NORM  
 SEED TASKS EVES

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RAHME  
 GERME  
 DELIRB  
 SPOOPE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: CROAK TOXIN SLEIGH BUTTER  
 Answers Sound Like Night music—A TORCH SONG

## BOOKS

## A CHILDHOOD IN PRISON

By Pyotr Yakir. Translated from Russian. Edited with an introduction by Robert Conquest. Coward, McCann & Geoghegan. 155 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

PYOTR Yakir is the son of an army commander. He is the son of a Russian general shot on false charges in 1937 during the Stalin purges. At the time Pyotr was 14 years old, but, as the son of a purged father, he was considered—in the paranoid reaches of Soviet justice—guilty of being a "socially dangerous element." He was arrested, separated from his mother, who was also arrested, and sentenced to five years in one of the Russian concentration camps. The fate of the mother has not been learned. This volume is an account of those years. It is completely without artifice, low-keyed, concretely factual, as emotional as a captain's log. But its neutral tone, its lack of any sort of misleading rhetoric, makes it a book of great value. The absence of rhetoric forces the reader's attention to the material and its attendant horrors. His book is a record, not an apology. This, he is saying, is what life in the Soviet labor camps was like. He is as objective about his own role in some of the shameful happenings as he is about the things he endured or saw inflicted on others. It is not a despairing book, but that does not mean that the reader will not despair on his own.

Robert Conquest, describing the trial of Yakir's father, tells how his execution received the servile approval of Voroshilov, Molotov and Kaganovich. The picture Solzhenitsyn drew in "The First Circle" of Soviet society as a series of interlocking parts of a huge prison is surely confirmed by Yakir's brief comments.

In the camp as on the outside, good and evil were not all on one side. There were decent guards and overseers and brutal and sadistic prisoners. The author does not forget those who, in spite of danger to themselves, helped him in small ways and large, perhaps out of respect for his name, perhaps out of common decency. And since the system worked unevenly, some days, he points out, were better than others. Outside parcels were occasionally allowed in, complaints were answered, minimum comforts were provided. But the reverse was true too. And when Yakir and others could no longer bear the conditions, they tried hunger strikes or tried to escape or, in desperation, victimized others in prison with them. To remain a human being under these conditions was as hard as surviving at all.

Yakir was released from prison in 1942, when this book ends, and, as Mr. Conquest tells us, his introduction to Russian life. His father was posthumously rehabilitated. But after the Khrushchev days and the end of the thaw, Yakir found himself more and more in opposition to Soviet officialdom, in opposition to the acts of the government, the arrest of dissidents, the curbing of civil rights. Once, warned to cease "public activities," he was told: "You aren't your father's spiritual heir. We are his spiritual heirs." In December, 1971, after another run-in with the police, he was criticized, evidently with some penitence: "You're always looking backwards... But you ought to look to the future. Everything's fine."

Pyotr Yakir was arrested and jailed in June of last year; his apartment was searched, and his books and papers were confiscated. In December, word was circulating in Moscow that he had recanted and was cooperating with the authorities in breaking the civil-rights movement. But before he was arrested, he had recorded a message for the West. In it he said that if he "confesses," it will be as a result of torture, and that if he is reported to have committed suicide, it means that he has been killed.

The final word is not yet in. In the meantime his book should be read; his name should be known.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

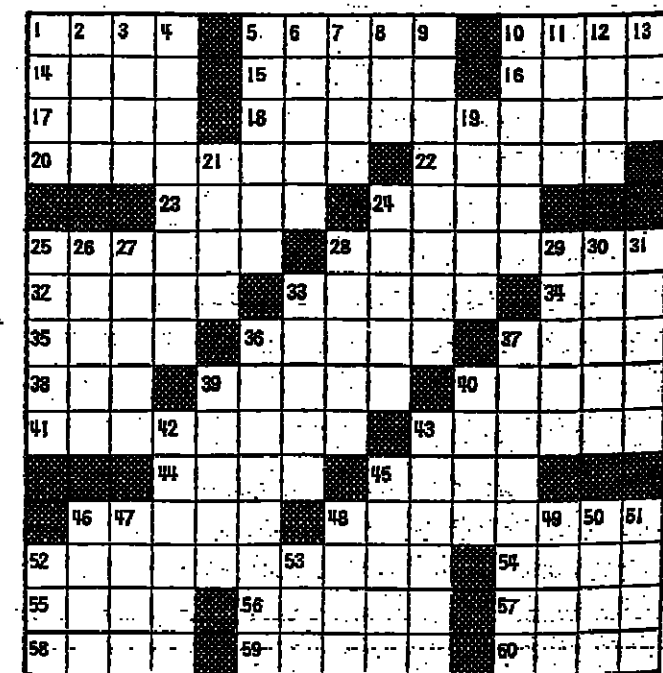
## CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

ACROSS  
 1 Exam  
 5 Freshen  
 10 Pagan sculptor's work  
 14 Set amount  
 15 Keep  
 16 Gulf, to Renoir  
 17 Words of discovery  
 18 Artist  
 20 Artist  
 22 Women's wear  
 23 Toward shelter  
 24 Toiletries case  
 25 Trees, in the Ardennes  
 28 Artist  
 32 Neckwear  
 33 Martinique volcano  
 34 Chit  
 35 — time (never)  
 36 Charcoal artist's gear  
 37 Whole's component  
 38 Kind of train: Abbr.  
 39 "Good luck!" in Seville

DOWN  
 1 Fragrance  
 2 Mies van der  
 3 Pallid  
 4 Artist  
 5 Russian money  
 6 Sat away  
 7 Parasite eggs  
 8 Ingest  
 9 Artist  
 10 Michener locale  
 11 Artist  
 12 Artists' mediums  
 13 Oahu florist's creation

19 Partner of effect  
 21 Cheers, in Seville  
 24 Fished  
 25 Toward the stern  
 26 Prefix for grade or active  
 27 Major African language  
 28 Illinois village  
 29 Laughing  
 30 Tower, to El Greco  
 31 — space  
 33 Loss of function  
 36 Artist  
 37 Artist  
 38 Ferber opus  
 40 Glistening color  
 42 Brazilians, e.g.  
 43 Rosa Bonheur subjects  
 45 Artist  
 46 Portend  
 47 Mine access  
 48 Certain apples, for short  
 49 — fixer  
 50 Warwick's river  
 51 Boxer Benvenuto  
 52 Subject for 9 Down  
 53 — Jones cowhand...









Observer

# 200 Is a Problem Age

WASHINGTON—In rooms of federal green, planners are already planning ways to celebrate the republic's 200th anniversary in 1976. They are searching for historical events suitable for re-enactment. Re-enactment is the staple of official celebration. Remember the 1960s? Re-enactments of Civil War battles often seemed as credible as street ruggers. Driving serenely through the countryside, we were always being screamed at for getting in the way of the Battle of Bull Run, the Siege of Vicksburg.



Baker

Even so, re-enacting the Civil War was easy, for its settings were mostly pastoral. The American Revolution, having taken place on sites that now constitute the Atlantic megalopolis, presents difficulties, as the planners are learning.

With computers, they can now feed data about a given revolutionary event through magis circuits, which coordinate the information with other data about the 200 years after the famous event and print out a script of what will happen if the event is re-enacted in 1976. Here, to illustrate, is the computer projection of what happened in the re-enactment of Paul Revere's ride.

The man hired to enact Revere's role was robbed at gunpoint on his way to the theatrical costume shop where he had arranged for a Paul Revere suit. This left him so rattled that he failed to notice he had picked up the wrong costume until he arrived at the U-Spur-It Steed Rental Co. There he discovered that instead of a Paul Revere suit, the costume had given him a Wehrmacht uniform which, since it included a beautiful set of riding boots, he decided to wear anyway.

When the U-Spur-It people brought his steed around to the curb, however, he threw a terrible scene because it was not the strawberry roan which he had ordered and had confirmed by U-Spur-It's new computer reservation service, but a swaback mule named after a Delaware.

all the strawberry roans were out, as were all the hotshot nags, and all the bays, too, and everything else except Brenda, which he could either take or leave at the curb.

Trying to get out of inner Boston, Brenda became stalled in a terrible traffic jam, took the wrong turn and wound up in a trap of one-way streets that took her and the Wehrmacht Col. Revere on a circle tour of Boston.

At Harvard Square they were overtaken by a motorcycle gang which stripped Revere of his boots, iron cross and monocle. Brenda was nearly liberated by a demonstrating group of militant Radcliffe students protesting the irrelevance of re-enacting the Revolutionary War at a time when America couldn't even provide college students a good Latin course. She was rescued by a corrupt paving contractor who stopped his limousine and told her to jump in.

The contractor wanted Brenda to testify before the Massachusetts Asphalt and Cement Authority that her swaback condition resulted from a youth spent in an unpaved meadow. If she went persuasively, he said, they could get funds for paving every meadow in Massachusetts. Brenda agreed, and became one of the richest mules in New England as well as a highly influential secret campaign contributor to the Republican party.

Paul Revere, meanwhile, had hailed a taxi and been bogged down for hours in traffic on Route 128 listening to the driver complain about what a cheap tipper his previous fare had been.

When Revere asked several murderous motorists why traffic was blocked, they told him the re-enactment of Paul Revere's famous ride had been due to cross Route 128 two hours ago and said everything had been held up to allow a safe crossing. They had heard, they said, that Revere had already been killed getting out of Boston, but if he hadn't there were several more motorists up ahead waiting to do the job.

With this computer projection, based on social and mathematical probability, plans to re-enact Revere's ride have been dropped. Next week the computer will report on Washington's crossing of the Delaware. More on that later.

Ligny Mayor  
Léon Ruquoy  
center,  
as Calaphas,  
flanked by  
fellow  
Pharisees.



## A Passion Play in a Small Belgian Town

By Jan Sjöby

LIGNY, Belgium (IHT).—A taped, Cape Kennedy voice counts down: "Ten, nine, eight... two, one, zero." Somewhere in the darkness, a rocket rumbles off.

"We have conquered space," chants a suddenly silent chorus. "We have touched the moon. In the immensity of the heavens we have found only a terrifying void... no angels, no demons, no life. No God. Then, where is God?"

That question, "Dieu, où donc est-il?" is the theme of the 1973 passion play in Ligny, a small village of 2,000 in the Namur province, about 30 miles south of Brussels. The passion players do not attempt to answer the question, they merely raise it.

"The play is a mixture of Catholic Christianity and Communism," commented Father Alphonsus, vicar of the village church, acting as an opening night usher. "Though we know perfectly well that the two ideologies are incompatible," said Léon Ruquoy, mayor of Ligny. Mr. Ruquoy had just entered his 24th season in the part of black-bearded, villainous Calaphas.

### Small Stage

The 3 1/2-hour show, first performed in 1925, takes place in an old farm granary, used in the pre-TV age as a village movie house, these days as a community hall. The stage is ridiculously small, with about the square footage of an average living room. The technical equipment is primitive. The 100-odd members of the cast, ranging from 6 to 80, are all local amateurs. The costumes are sewn by local seamstresses and the village barber is the make-up man.

The original script, more or less based on the passion plays of Oberammergau and Nancy, has been heavily modified through the years by local village priests and amateur script writers.

The results, however, are near-professional. And the message tends to come through, even to a confirmed agnostic. It could be argued that the Nazarene is a little bit on the too-good side and vicious Calaphas a little bit on the too-bad.

"We think in cultural, rather than religious terms," said Mr. Ruquoy. (André Festeur, school registrar and amateur passion play stage director nodded.) "We aren't more pious than the other Walloons in the province of Namur (Father Alphonsus nodded sadly) but we live in a small village on an old Roman highway that has been classified as secondary by the authorities. We want to prove to ourselves and to the big wide world beyond the village limits that we are able to produce a joint cultural manifestation."

The play consists of some 20 tableaux, with choral interludes. It ranges from Jesus's meeting with the woman of Samaria, through the Last Supper and the Crucifixion, to Resurrection and Ascension. These parts of the script were taken from Gospel texts and edited by priests. The interlude commentaries are rewritten by Mr. Ruquoy, from year to year. "We want to keep the Ligny passion play up to date," said Mr. Ruquoy, "keeping it meaningful to the present generation. The chorus doesn't only comment on the tableaux; it tries to relate them to current affairs."

The Ligny passion play was originally performed by an all-male cast. The bishop of Namur refused to allow women on stage in such a sacred context. From year to year, the part of the Virgin was played by the village mailman. That

changed in 1950 along with a changing ecclesiastical climate. Women were allowed to play the parts of the Virgin, Mary Magdalene, the woman of Samaria and Herod's women-in-waiting.

"That came some new problems," Mr. Ruquoy commented. "Actresses, unlike actors, tend to get pregnant from time to time. This year our scheduled Virgin discovered that she was in a family way too, and we had to re-rehearse with an understudy."

The roles are passed down through the generations. This year's Magdalene is the daughter of the original 1925 Christ. Mr. Ruquoy's daughter, Michèle, plays a part in the chorus noting that the bread that was broken at that Last Supper is unavailable to hungry men in many parts of the world.

The present-day Jesus is agricultural engineer Georges Ciamot, who has been playing roles in the production since he was 15.

"We don't do this thing as a tourist trap," Mr. Ruquoy said firmly. "We attract some 2,000 out-of-town visitors each year, some of them from faraway lands like France, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. A few years ago the Germans even brought in a TV team. But we don't even have a hotel in town. How could we possibly arrange a tourist trap?"

"We do the play because we like to do it," he added, "and we sort of break even, not counting the time put in by the members of the volunteer company."

The Ligny passion play opened Sunday and will be on again on Sundays March 18 and 25, April 1, 8, and 15, at 3:30 p.m. There will be an extra show on Saturday, April 14, at 6 p.m. It is wise to reserve a seat. Telephone: (07) 781.73 or (07) 781.80.

## PEOPLE: A Filial Report on The Roosevelt Marriage

Elliott Roosevelt, the second child of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his wife, Eleanor, said that after the birth of their fifth child, John, in 1916, "my parents never again lived as husband and wife." Elliott Roosevelt, in an article in the April issue of *Ladies Home Journal*, said that after John's birth, "mother had performed her duty in marriage—the living children were testimony to that... When my sister Anna was a young woman, mother confided to her that she had gone into marriage totally ignorant of any method of contraception. Shyness and stubborn pride prevented her from seeking advice from a doctor or woman friend."

Queen Elizabeth is spending \$35,000 to expand beef production on her 3,300-acre estate at Sandringham in Norfolk. A royal spokesman said the decision was taken some months ago and had nothing to do with soaring meat prices. But, he conceded, "The farm at Sandringham is run as a business and obviously at the moment the business to be in is producing beef."

Kenneth Tynan, the writer, will resign after 10 years as literary consultant to the National Theatre in London. Mr. Tynan's resignation is expected to coincide with the planned resignation as director of the theatre of Laurence Olivier in November. Mr. Tynan has been critical of the theater's board of directors.

LOST: By Zee Zee Gabor, her \$300,000 lawsuit against the Waldorf Astoria Hotel where she was robbed of \$253,000 in jewels nearly three years ago. A New York court decided Wednesday that the actress had had time to put her jewels in the Waldorf safe and that the hotel had been negligent. BACKSTAGE CITY: Eddie Dean, 26, the Birmingham, Ind., man who agreed to marry Micki Topper, 23, the German girl who sought residence in the United States at any price—including matrimony. Dean reneged on the advice of his attorney. And Miss Topper said the plan might not have worked anyway. Seems immigration frowns on marriage-for-citizenship deals.

The dean of Soviet chess play-

ers says Bobby Fischer is "a virtuoso" and Boris Spassky, 17, man Fischer beat for the world title in Iceland last summer does not appreciate the America champion. In talent, Fischer told the Soviet newspaper, "but his play is worthy of a real chess professional in the highest meaning of the word." Despite his praise for Fischer, the former champion thinks Anatoly Karpov, the 21-year-old Russian grandmaster, is even better. He called him a "very original chess player" with a "much stronger" nervous system than Fischer's. Meanwhile, in London, reports are out that Fischer might play there in June.

FIRSTS: On Saturday, U London Philharmonic Orchestra becomes the first Western symphony orchestra to give a concert in the Peking Revolution, despite a storm bid from the Peking Philharmonic, which craves to be the first to play in the city. The London musicians will play two concerts in Peking, one on the 28th of March and one on the 29th. The programs include music by English composers (Elgar and Vaughan Williams), as well as standards by Dvorak, Beethoven and Haydn. About that bridge: The group, 108-strong (including a TV team), gets a train ride to the border. Then, everybody and everything that makes three tons of equipment—out of a walk over the border bridge about 50 yards across.

CLIMBING: "Officer," said Vera Halstad, 40, this week as police man Roger Brodowski lower himself gingerly from the top of a 13-story Minneapolis building by means of two buckled together. It was 2 a.m. Halstad had been climbing to a 12-inch air ventilation pipe to get fresh air, for in an hour, "God, God, God, here," he pleaded. Brodowski looped an end of belt tight around Halstad's wrist and other policemen pulled them both safely. Halstad told police that two unidentified men had put him off the roof. Officer said he had been drinking.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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